PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,869—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* THAMES	4238	W. J. Nantes	19th Dec.
B.I. COROMANDEL	4032	F. H. Seymour	26th "
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can transhipat Port Said.

The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company

Bombay, 5th November, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich.	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,233	350	7th Jan.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallasching	2,703	350	21st Dec., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

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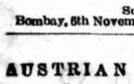
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 7, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. ARCHIMEDE .....7th Jan. 1897

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 11, 1896.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES.

Vessel	Tons	H P	To sail about
BRANKSOME HALL	4,000	400	10th Jan. 1897.

THIS Steamer carries duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

I Class Fare Liverpool, Rs. 600 Marseilles, Rs. 550.
II do. do. do. „ 350 do. „ 300.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th November, 1896.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP, Co.)

S.S. "MUKAMARU," Captain P. Going, 3,321 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 17th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

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Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 9th December, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.
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SLEEPING BERTHS AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., books, on terms existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "DWARDA," 1,695 tons on the 19th December, at 2 p.m. or later if English mail is later in arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about the 19th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 17th Dec. at noon, calling as Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 17th Dec., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 22nd December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 2nd January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,993 tons, on or about 22nd Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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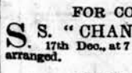
Bombay, 12th December, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS,
Under Contract with the French Government
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. 1896.
YARRA	4255	Flondin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. „
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. „
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April „

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NATAL	Bourdon	4,074	17th Dec.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Transhipat Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy haggage to be sent on board, on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 16th December, 1896.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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NOTES.

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CHRISTMAS, 1896.
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WINE & SPIRIT DEPARTMENT.

BRANDIES.

Special attention is invited to our own brands of these, which are the finest in the Market and are priced according to age.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Treacher's Special Invalid Brandy Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old ...per doz.	82 0	91 8
Treacher's Extra Special Liqueur Brandy .....per bot.	7 0	8 0
Do. do. do. .....per pint.	3 12	4 4
000 Treacher's Fine Old Pale Cognac, the celebrated "Heart Labelled Brandy" per doz.	52 8	58 8
00 Treacher's Old Pale Cognac, a choice matured spirit ..... „	45 8	51 0
0 Treacher's Pale Cognac, a good "Pale" Brandy ..... „	39 8	44 0
Cheap Brandy, Bottled in France for Treacher and Co..... „	27 0	30 8

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ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM THE BEST DISTILLERIES.

Treacher's "Fine Old Glenlivet," a special blend of Scotch Whiskey, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality .....per doz.	26 0	29 0
Treacher's Special Liqueur, a genuine ripe old Whisky ..... „	35 0	39 0
Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.		
Do. Highland Malt Whisky, Phœnix Brand ..... „	28 0	31 8
A well-matured Spirit exceptionally mellow to the Taste.		
Do. Old Irish ..... „	26 0	29 0
This is guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe Spirit.		
Do. "Diabetes" Whisky ..... „	28 0	31 8
Is well-matured, of Mild and Delicate flavour, and is the best stimulant a diabetic person can take.		
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Kinanan's "L. L." Whisky ..... „	35 12	40 0
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John Jameson & Son's finest Dublin Whiskies, bottled in Europe, One Star. „	34 0	38 0
Do. do. do. do. Two Stars..... „	38 0	42 8
Do. do. do. do Three Stars..... „	42 0	47 0
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HOLLANDS AND GIN.

	Quarts.
DeKuyper's Holland Geneva, in cases containing 15 flasks.....per case	44 8 49 8
Treacher's Dry Unsweetened Gin.....per doz.	29 0 32 8
Do London Old Tom..... „	29 0 32 8
Swaine and Boord's Old Tom..... „	24 12 27 12
Gordon's Dry Gin (Square Bottles) ..... „	29 0 32 8
Coate's Plymouth Gin (market rates).	

JAMAICA RUM.

VERY OLD AND VERY FINE.

	Quarts
Treacher's Finest Old Jamaica, best quality.....per doz.	31 0 35 0

SPIRITS IN JARS OR CASKS.

	Per gal.	Impl. gal.
Treacher's Highland Malt, Phœnix Brand.....	13 4	14 12
Do. do do in small casks of about 8 gallons	13 0	14 8
Do. "Fine Old Glenlivet," a special blend of Scotch Whisky .....in jars	12 4	13 12
Do. do. .....in small casks of about 8 gals.	12 0	13 8
Do. Special Liqueur Whisky .....per gal.	16 12	18 12
Do. do. .....in small casks of about 8 gals.	16 8	18 8
Do. Old Irish .....in jars.	12 4	13 12
Do. do. .....in small casks of about 8 gals.	12 0	13 8
Do. Dry Unsweetened Gin .....in jars.	13 12	15 4
Do. do. do. .....in small casks of about 8 gals.	13 8	15 0
Do. London Old Tom .....in jars.	13 12	15 4
Do. do. do. .....in small casks of about 3 gals.	13 8	15 0

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1896.

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		Per Pair. Rs. a.
WHITE KID GLOVES	.....	1 8
WHITE KID GLOVES	.....	2 2
WHITE FRENCH „	BEST	3 0
FRENCH GREY „	.....	2 8

DRESS, HATS, TIES, &c.,

IMMENSE CHOICE.

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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding to-day, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. COMRIGUR, D. D. HANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, B. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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In recent years it has become the habit in all sorts and conditions of trade to cry out

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but nothing has enjoyed so much favour with the public as "Cheap Lines" in watches. Watches in tin cases from Rs. 3 to Gold Watches for Rs. 45, all obtaining equal prominence as being,

FULLY JEWELLED.

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The English Watches we beg to offer to the Public of which every part has been

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are the finest time-keepers ever imported into India and are guaranteed as being the

ACME OF PERFECTION.

MOVEMENT. { Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled, 4 pairs rubies, escapement on ends, expansion balance, palladium breguet hair spring, jewellings of the finest description. All pivots most carefully tempered. Every watch carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variation in positions and temperature.

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18-Carat Gold heavy Crystal face Case.....	Rs. 55
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Sterling Silver Crystal face Case.....	„ 225
Sterling Silver Hunting Case	„ 240
Sterling Silver Half-hunting Case	„ 260

SMALLER AND THEREFORE LOWER PRICED WATCHES ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.

TAN CREAM
LEATHER PRESERVATIVE
AND
POLISH,
FOR BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES &C.,

WE have now perfected the formula for our Tan Cream and can guarantee its superiority. A trial is solicited. Its ease of application, the briliant result, and its cheapness will recomended it to every user of Brown Leather.

Per Bottle, 8 as ; Per Dozen, Rs. 5.

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FROM TO-DAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14TH.

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SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

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CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.

SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).

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SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.

GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

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THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SEASON 1896-97.

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Eley's Wads and cases, Curtis and Harvey's or Pigon Wilks and Laurence's powder and best chilled shot only used. Cartridges will be loaded with black powder unless specially ordered otherwise.

		Loaded. Cash. Rs. a.	Loaded. Credit. Rs. a.	Empty. Cash. Rs. a.	Empty. Credit. Rs. a.
ELEY'S BROWN—					
No. 10	per 100	12 0	13 8	4 0	4 8
	„ 500	57 8	64 0	19 0	21 4
	„ 1,000	110 0	123 0	36 0	40 0
Nos. 12,12	„ 100	10 6	11 4	3 0	3 6
	„ 500	47 8	53 8	14 4	16 0
„ 16,20	„ 1,000	90 0	100 0	27 0	30 0

Full Ammunition lists free on application.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GUNPOWDER—		
Pigon, Wilks, and Laurence's Alliance Prize Powder, Nos. 2, 4, and 6 grain, per lb. tin.....	3 0	3 6
Pigon, Wilks, and Laurence's Alliance, per Original case of 25lbs.....	72 8	81 0
Curtis and Harvey's Nos. 4 and 6, per tin	3 0	3 6
Curtis and Harvey's Nos. 4 and 6, per original case of 25lbs.....	72 8	81 0
Schultze's Waterproof Gunpowder, per ½lb. tin	2 12	3 2
Smokeless (S.S.) Powder, per 1lb. tic.....	6 0	6 12
CHILLED SHOT—		
Best Quality, Nos. 1 to 10, per bag of 14lbs	3 10	4 2
„ S. S. G. and S. G. „	4 1	4 9

N.B.—Ammunition cannot be sent by Post.

Treacher and Co., Ld., respectfully draw attention to the fact that transport Licenses for Arms and Ammunition have to be procured from the Commissioner of Police which entails a delay of some days.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

GREAT COAT CLOTH.

FOR Military and Police Great Coat Cloth of all the regulation colours and qualities, apply to the

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

BROWN HAIR,
BLACK HAIR,
GREY HAIR,
RED HAIR,
AUBURN HAIR,
GOLDEN HAIR,

OR HAIR OF ANY OTHER COLOUR,

Will be vastly improved in appearance, growth, strength and texture if dressed day by day with

KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

The most exhilarating and refreshing Dressing in existence, and the only preparation that can be relied upon to protect the Hair from the injurious effects of the Indian Climate.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds ; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Glöel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld.
Wesel-am-Rhein
Germany.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

MANAGER.....MR. H. P. LYONS.

X'MAS SEASON.

COMMENCING,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH,

The strongest organization that has ever toured India.

TAYLOR-CARRINGTON DRAMATIC COMPANY.

First appearance in Bombay of the Celebrated Australian Dialect Actor, Comedian and Vocalist

CHARLIE TAYLOR

And the talented Emotional Actress, Comedienne and Vocalist

ELLA CARRINGTON

Supported by their specially selected DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Organized to support Mr Taylor and Miss Carrington, includes the Charming Society Actress,

MISS GLADYS GRANT

(Her first appearance in India.)

The beautiful Skirt and Serpentine Dancer,

MISS KITTIE MANSELL

(Her first appearance in India.)

The Clever Musical Director and Pianoforte Soloist.

MR. HAL HENNINGHAM

(His first appearance in India.)

The favorite Comedian and Vocalist.

MR. PERCY CLIFTON.

Messrs. ARTHUR STANLEY, F. CLIVE, G. PAGET, F. MONTAGUE, J. DAVIS, G. WHYBURN, W. LEICESTER, &c., &c., and MESDAMES ANNIE LYONS and JESSIE LEON.

Who will have the honour of appearing,

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH,

In the first production in Bombay of a Dramatisation of the World Famous Novel.

TRILBY TRILBY TRILBY
TRILBY TRILBY TRILBY
TRILBY TRILBY TRILBY

ADMISSION:—Reserved Seats, Orchester Stall, Rs. 4; Reserved Seats, Balcony Stalls, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price to the Stall and Pit only.

Overture at 8-45. Performance to commence at 9 p.m. sharp.

☞ N.B.—Box Office for Reserved Seats now open at SOUNDY and Co., Fort.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, 15TH, 16TH, AND 17TH DECEMBER.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY

OF THE

GRAND GYMNASTIC AND VARIETY COMPANY.

Under the Patronage of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

H. E. LIEUT.-GENERAL NAIRNE, C.B.,

AND

BRIGADIER-GENL. W. GATACRE, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.

WONDERFUL FEATS, SPLENDID DANCES, HUMOROUS SONGS & RECITATIONS, STARTLING EFFECTS WITH VARIED LIGHTS.

EACH EVENING THE PROGRAMME WILL BE VARIED.

By kind permission of Colonel C. D. Cooper and Officers of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers the String Band of the Regiment will be in attendance.

PERFORMANCE TO COMMENCE AT 9-30 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Reserved Seats Rs. 3 and 2. Back Seats Re. 1 and annas 8.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN UNIFORM, HALF PRICE.

Box Plan at SOUNDY'S and Company, (Ld.)

TIVOLI THEATRE.

MORVI THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, AT 9 P. M.

"VIBODH VIJAYA,"

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, &c.

To Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKUR BHANJEE KHIMJEE, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

DEVKORBAI, the widow and executrix named in the Will of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 11th day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Sixtieth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,

The 11th day of December, 1896.

Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI AND MOTILAL, Petitioner's Attorneys.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"

"GYMKHANAS."

"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"

"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"

"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.

Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE

HAVANNA CIGARS

In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER have APPOINTED THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 17th and 18th December, 1896, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1897.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 14th December, 1896.

FOR SALE.

MATHERAN.

NOTICE.—SITES Nos. 81, 89, 95 and 116 on the MAP of MATHERAN will be SOLD by Public Auction at the Superintendents Office Matheran, on the 26th December 1896, at 10 a.m.,

2. The sale is subject to conformation by the Collector of Kolaba.

G. W. R. HAY, Brigade Surgeon Lt.-Colonel, Superintendent, Matheran.

Matheran, 5th December, 1896.

HAJEE CASSIM LUDHA,

GENERAL, COMMISSION AND HOUSE AGENT,

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE.

PLANTS! PLANTS! PLANTS!!!

ON THURSDAY, THE 17TH, 18TH AND 19TH DECEMBER, 1896,

AT BUNGALOW No 152, VALENTINE LODGE, SANGAM ROAD, POONA.

Commencing from 8-30 to 11 A.M. each day

An excellent opportunity for the purchase of rare and choice Plants:—The well-known Garden belonging to Mr. THOMAS BROMLEY

ALSO

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE,

ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH DECEMBER 1896.

At Bungalow No. 152, Valentine Lodge, Sangam Road.

(Commencing at 11-30 a. m.

MR. HAJEE KASSIM LUDHA, Government and Public Auctioneer, Poona, having been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, has the pleasure to announce that he will submit to public auction on the above date, time and place mentioned, the handsome elegant valuable and select property belonging to MR. THOMAS BROMLEY.

Also a grand Concert Piano, (by John Broadwood and Sons), London.

Poultry, Pigeons, Fowl Houses, etc., etc.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia; and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

Direct from the Distillers.

GENUINE MALT WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
OLD HIGHLAND****	38	0
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	27	0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24	0
OLD SCOTCH (White label)	23	0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	26	0
IRISH WHISKY	25	0

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE.

This day, MONDAY, the 14th December, 1896, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Agostino Pascole Kinee, Francis Knoos Kinee, Bestow Ago the Kinee, Jao Domingo Agostino Kinee, and Antonebai widow of Pascole Souza Kinee, in pursuance of the power of sale and all other powers given by an indenture of morigage, dated the 14th day of March, 1894 and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the vendor of the other part.

All the right, title, and interest of (1) Agostino Pascole Kinee, (2) Francis Knoos Kinee, (3) Bestow Agostino Kinee, (4) Jao Domingo Agostino Kinee, and (5) Antonebai, widow of Pascole Souza Kinee, in all that piece or parcel, of Fazendree land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Worlee village without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under Ward No. 4 and Street No. 16. On the West side of Koliwada in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-six square yards or there about and bounded as follows—that is to say, on the east by a public passage and beyond it the house of D.D. Kinee, on the west by the house of Antone Pullip, on the north by the house of Andrew Gasper de Souza, and on the south by the house of Manuel Antone Kinee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Hircial and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgage or to the undersigned.

RARE TREAT FOR LADIES FOR THE COMING XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

SALE OF DRAPERY, MILLINERY, SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions and on account of the concerned, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 17th December, 1896 at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms No. 4 Forbes and Medows street, Fort.

A few well-selected Ladies Hats beautifully trimmed, are of the latest style received from Paris now on view and Ladies should not miss such a chance to escape them.

Also silks, shirtings, brocades, flowered and plain muslins, home spuns, fancy creapons, alpacas, laces, ribbons, flowers, feathers, trimmed and untrimmed hats, jets, fancy jet trimming, paste ornaments, nuns vailings, cashmere, etc.

Also F. P. sliding door show cupboards, counter tables, bonnet stands, what-nots, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 11th December, 1896.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6 Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas.]

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods and the following:—

1 mah gany cottage pianoforte.
2 seats brown leather brass-mounted single harness.
A few military and semi-military hunting and pony saddles.
A few pairs of brown leather lace shoes.
28 lithographic stones.
1 Wheeler and Wilsons sewing machine.

Household furniture consisting of sofas, chairs, tables, teapoys, sideboard, dressing and washhand tables, clothes press almyrahs, &c.,

By order of the executor of the late Mr. O. Ernst, and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Sumsoodin—

DE 194—1 case fancy velvet.

By order of Messrs. Lejeune Shimwell and Brother, and on account and at the risk of Morarjee Caillanjee, ex. s.s Persia—

B—2419-23—5 cases, 248 pieces white shirtings, 34-35 inches 40 yards, No. 22.

AT 2 P. M.

1 second-hand light running circular-fronted brougham by Simpson & Co., Madras, in good order.
1 second-hand light victoria.
1 light dog cart.
1 new cushion-tyred safety bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Work:—

A large quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of works.

In small lots to suit purchasers

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Yousuf Buildings, (third floor), Carnac Road, opposite Gould's Tejpal Hospital, the valuable and handsome French polished black-wood and teak-wood household furniture, plate, glass, and crockery ware, China and Japanese flower vases rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, brass bedsteads, valuable books, horses, carriages, a collection of choice and rare plants in glass pots, etc., the property of the Hon'ble H. M. BIRDWOOD.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th December, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES AT "LOKSLEY HALL," BYCULLA, OPPOSITE THE BUCULLA CLUB.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—

20 Arab and Persian horses and ponies.

Among the lot there are good chargers, hunters, remounts, polo and tonga ponies.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 237 of 1896,

Wagji Koreji, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort.....Plaintiff.

VS.

Dhunbaiji, widow of Dhunjibhai Nusserwanji Cama, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Parel, without the Fort.....Defendant.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, in their rooms, on the 16th day of December, 1896, at 3 p.m., by order of the plaintiff above named, in pursuance of the decree herein dated the 10th day of July, 1896, the following ornaments and jewels, &c.:—

3 packets of emeralds, viz., one of eleven large emeralds, one of one hundred and seven Tavdas, and one of one hundred and five to one hundred and six of middle size.
1 emerald necklace having 24 emeralds.
4 light gold pocket-es.
1 gold watch guard.
3 rings, viz.: two of emerald, and one of peerzee.
2 earrings of Cambay stones.
2 gold kathi or pieces.
1 gold snuff-box.
1 looket for keeping a photo, silver sundries, kuds, bangles, and gulabdani rose sprinkler.
2 Chinese fans.
4 knives of silver hadles.
1 bundle of coral dust.
1 gold watch with guard.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulji and Raghavji, the Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, plate, glass, and crockery ware, China and Japanese flower vases rich table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussel's carpet, handsome oleographs and oil painting in gilt frame, etc., the property of W. F. VAUGHAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th January, 1897, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, sale at Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by "Wimbridge" "John Rower," also Ratnagiri-made furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianofortes by Schiedmayer and Soenne, a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by C. Lazarus and Co., of Calcutta, with balls, cues, lamps, etc., complete handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, brass bedsteads, valuable books, horses, carriages, a collection of choice and rare plants in glass pots, etc., the property of the Hon'ble H. M. BIRDWOOD.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th December, 1896.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Esoofally Moosajee—

507-8—2 cases glass bangles of various colour and designs containing in all 360 doz. pairs.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Abdoolhoosein Mahome ally—

16 bales tissue papers ex 40 reams 29 by 30 inches.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor James Pearse—

7907—1 case 10 boxes cloth flowers for Christmas Cakes.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Elias Hajee Allarukhia—

8038—4 bales blankets arrived per s.s. R. "Rubatino."

On account of the concerned—

9 cases gilt mouldings.

10 bales woolen shawls, 43 by 86, and 48 by 96 inches.

65 pieces Japanese bronzed vases, table ornaments, etc., in varieties suitable for Xmas presents.

SALE OF FLOOR AND WALL TILES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, as follows:—

On account of the concerned—

9 cases containing white glazed tiles, square 6 by 6 inches suitable for wall, bathrooms.

Will sell in small lots to suit intending purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY. SITUATE AT NEW ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers will be Public Auction on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagee Mr. Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochalla, and on account that risk of the mortgager Vora Kaderbhoy Kareemjee, the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold new salt batty groun with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of the New Elphinstone Road, near, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, and containing by admeasurement 14269 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by a piece of batty land of Narco Babaji and Hurry Babaji, on or towards the south by the public road called the New Elphinstone Road on or towards the east by the property of Rustomjee Nanabhoy and partly by the ground of the said Narco Babaji and Hurry Babaji, and on or towards the west by a piece of batty land of Muncherjee Bomadjee Punthaky, and which said land is registered by the Collector of land Revenue under old Nos. 563, 564 and 565 and New No 12383, and new Survey No. 2-1937, and the said messuage, or tenement thereon is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 24.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the mortgagors solicitors, Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal at Medows Street, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

Bombay, 14th December, 1896. Auctioneers.

A. ROLLER,

ENGINEERING WORKS,

BERLIN N 20.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Sole Speciality.—

IMPROVED

MATCH-MAKING MACHINERY.

Of latest pattern and highest capacity. Three factories already installed in India, many others over all the world. Special experience in manufacturing matches in tropical countries.

CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

REPRESENTATIVE—

F. BOMANN, M. E.

Letters to be addressed care of MANAGER of this paper.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.

Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO., MADRAS

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange: grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER, Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 53:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, Messaging, Money, Letting Safes or parts thereof where travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....,, 4,500,000 = ,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....,, 4,130,000 = ,, 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY, Agent, pro. em.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credits.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Holds Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Rates for Deposits to be obtained on application.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE..... PENANG.....	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG.....	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA.....	Bank of Australasia and Branches
COLOMBO.....	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON.....	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI.....	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£170,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KNATCHBULL JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
W. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY GORDHANDAS KHATAO VIRAM, C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Building Committee of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, up to 1 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1896, at the Secretary's Office, Apollo Bunder, for providing and fixing complete a Hydraulic Passenger Lift Steam-Pump and Reservoir, Water Supply, Baths with fittings, Sewage Drainage with fittings and Hot Water Supply at the New Chambers and Bedrooms in connection with the Club.

All information in connection with the drawings, specification, &c., may be obtained on application to the Undersigned, at his office in Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after TUESDAY, the 27th October 1896.

Forms of Tender can be obtained in the undersigned's office upon payment of Rs. 10.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the Secretary, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at his office, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Building Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FREDERICK WM. STEVENS, F.R.I.B.A., &C., Architect and Civil Engineer.

Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd October, 1896.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not ex

MBAY BANK AND STOCK LIS T

BANKS.

	Shares,	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
MAN BANKS.				Rs.	
nk of Bom- ay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,352½
nk of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300
nk of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
ommercial & Ld. Mgo	{10,000 / 15,000	100	{100 / 75}	10 p. c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
ese	100,000	210	all	5 pr. ct.	80
harter Bank ...	40,000	420	220	7 pr. ct.	427
ongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£14
ational Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	309
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurla- chee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhowanigger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brevl's Cawn- pore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	3,500	500	25+80	1,125
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	550
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvdRs40	350
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs10	530
Mahva Press Co, Ld	300	200	all	15 pr.ct.	255
Mahamadpura Cotton G.and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	75
Mofussil Co ...	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	345
Munnar M.....	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Berar.....	1,320	600	600	dvd Rs30	520
New Indian.....	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Saha pathy (Belhar) ...	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	800	500	500	20	580
Sind and Pun- jab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Surat Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat Oil Press Co, Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart.....	...	1,000		10 dvdRs35	1,080
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ash- down.....	£1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5 7½	325
Asiatic Fire In- surance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	115
Back Bay Baths	500	30	50	...	51
Badham Pile...	5,000	100	100	12	155
Bombay & Bur- ma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,550
Bo. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,250
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Nor- thern India Flour Mills...	1,500	208	200	dvd Rs16	205
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guaran- tee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	17
Johnn Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	207
Kemp & Co.....	4,000	200	175	21	357
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	182
Naylor Hotels Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NaylerFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs8	94
Port Canning Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	477½
Soundy & Co...	1,000	100	100	9	90
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,075
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	145
Telephone Co. L	₹2000	—251	100	dvd Rs11	29½
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Con- solidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	0.	
Ahmedabad Prantej.....	4,000	500	400		472½
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	66½
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		590
Anglo-Indian...	1,345		100	Nil	50
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bel- lary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay Uniti- ed	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	710
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	757
Bombay Na- tional Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	760
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,500
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	760
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5)	1,020
Colmbatore S and W	6,000	165	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	735
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	600
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	540
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	985
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	510
Dhun Mills....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	505
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	600
Framjee Pet ..	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	680
Hingvnghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Ballougha ...	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,490
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	505
Indian Manfg..	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
Indo-China Manufactur- ing Co., Ld ..	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	999	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manu- facturing Co..	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	220
Jewraj Balloo...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	975
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	843	1,900	1,000	20	525
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	730
Khanagum Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	850
Kohinoor Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
Leopold.....	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	269
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spin- ning & Weav- ing Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,010
Madras United	353	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100	3,150
Mahalxmee...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gul- burga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit..	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,225
Marzogon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	130
Morarji Gocul- das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,180
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa-
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	510
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	380
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	820
Ripon Mills.....	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,210
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,050
Shajapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,525
Soonderdas.....	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mah- ratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,300	250	250	dvdRs 20	475
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills..	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	610
Sassoon and Alliance.....	000	00	500	dvdRs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufac- turing Co.....	900	1,000	1,000	50	525
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	500
Venkatshanker Lukhmidas- ker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	4 0xd
Victoria Mills ..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India..	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	800
Wadia Mills ..	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	...

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold.....	Rs. 25-9	
Gold Leaf.....	„ 25-10	Nom;
Pekin, bar Gold, old	„ 24-13	„
Do. do. new	„ 24-11	„
Australia bar Gold	„ 24-14	
Bombay bar Gold	„ 24-12	
Sovereigns	„ 15-0	
Do. Dessoo	„ 15-15	
Silver 37	„ 38-4	
Do. 1/11	„ 38-8	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 5h. 25m. High water, 7-0m., 9-27a. Low water, 1-20m., 1-53a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Tapti Valley Railway Company, Elphinstone Circle, 4 p.m.
Kohinoor Mills Company, Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p.m.
Results of University Examination—L. M. and S.
Parsee Intercessory prayer meeting re plague, Wadia's Fire Temple.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Mr. Currie's mission to young men, 8-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Loodiana and Vulcan entered, and the steamer Hooseine left the dock on Saturday.

REPORTED THEFT OF A SILVER WATCH.—Mr. B Braneroft has reported to the police the theft of a silver watch, No. 4088, valued at Rs. 110, from his table in the office of the jewellery department of the Army and Navy Stores.

ACCIDENT IN A COTTON GODOWN.—Motee Oodhow, a lad, aged sixteen years, was, on Friday last, at work in a cotton godown, at Colaba, when a bale of pressed cotton accidentally fell on him, fracturing the shin bone. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained for treatment.

BAND NOTICE.—By kind permission of Colonel Cooper and Officers, the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, under the direction of Bandmaster Mullins, will perform a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, on Monday, the 21st instant, at 9 p.m.

SERIOUS INJURY TO A FEMALE LABOURER.—Bhagoe, a Hindu woman, aged fifty years, was, on Friday afternoon, removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from serious injury to her head, caused by a plank falling on her from a scaffolding, erected around a house at Frere Road, where she was working as a labourer. The woman was detained under treatment at the hospital.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Quadrille.....Topsy Turvy.....W. Williams
Overture.....Macbeth .....J. L. Hatton
Fantasia.....Folk Songs of Italy.....E. Rampezzotti
Valse .....Gruss an Hannover.....Labitzky
Selection.....The Yeomen of the Guard...A. Sullivan
Cornet Duett..The Friendly Rivals.....C. Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH.—A coroner's inquiry was held, on Saturday, at the Haines Road Cemetery, on view of the body of Kondaji Amroota, a Hindu lad, aged two years, residing with his parents at Bapty Road. About 7 o'clock, on the evening of the 1st instant, the mother of the deceased put down a cooking pot, containing boiling curry, on the ground and went out to get some cold water from a chatty, when the deceased, who was playing about the room, seized the curry pot and upset it over himself. The mother, on hearing the deceased scream, ran into the room and found that his left leg and abdomen were scalded. Some household remedies were applied. On the following day the child was attacked with fever, which continued until his death on Friday evening. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was returned.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BLACK SMITH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Sonapore burning-ground, touching the death of Dwarka Shesaw Narayan, a blacksmith, aged about twenty-five years, employed at the G. I. P. Railway workshops, at Parel. About 9 o'clock in the morning on Tuesday last, the deceased, while at work in the workshops, was holding a long iron bar, one end of which was red hot and was placed on an anvil, while two other men were hammering it. Suddenly a splinter flew from it and struck the deceased on the abdomen, with the result that he fell down and was carried in an unconscious state to the dispensary, where he was treated by the apothecary, who advised him to go to a hospital. Deceased refused to do so, and in the evening he was taken home. The next day Dwarka complained of much pain in the abdomen, which became puffed up, and he died on Friday evening. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

A CHILD DROWNED IN A TANK.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at Cowasji Patel Tank, by Mr. Turner, on view of the body of Moolchand Heerachund, aged about three years, the son of Heerachund Jugjivan, a share broker. About 10 o'clock, on Friday morning, the deceased was taken by his mother to a caste feast, at Madhav Baugh. After partaking of their meal at the feast, the mother went, and sat in the hall, in company with other women, while the deceased went to play in the compound. About a couple of hours afterwards the deceased, while romping about the compound with other children, went to the steps leading down to the tank, and accidentally fell into the water and was drowned. A *malee* residing on the premises noticed the accident and raised an alarm. A number of persons collected, and the child was removed from the water. He then appeared to be breathing, and a medical practitioner was at once summoned, who tried to resuscitate the deceased, but without any success. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DROWNING FATALITY.—Pandoo Sonoo, a Hindu lad, aged about fourteen years, a domestic servant, was, on Friday afternoon, accidentally drowned in a well on the Esplanade, and his dead body was recovered by the police on the following morning. From an inquiry held by Mr. Turner, on the body of the deceased lad, on the afternoon of the latter date, it appears that about noon, on Friday last deceased took his master's meal to his office in the Fort, and while returning home, went to the well in question, and simply out of curiosity looked in. Suddenly his cap dropped into the well, and with a view to bring it out, the youth immediately pulled off his coat and jumped in. A Hindu woman, who was at the time drawing water from the well, saw deceased struggling in the water and raised an alarm. The police were informed and they commenced dragging the well. While the well was being dragged, the deceased's mother, finding that her son had not returned home, went to his master's place, and on an inquiry ascertained that he had gone to the Fort taking his master's meal and had not returned yet. She commenced searching for him, and about 7 o'clock in the evening learnt that a Hindu lad was seen throwing himself into a well on the Esplanade, and that his coat and cap were lying in the Esplanade Police Court chowkey. The mother went to the chowkey, and the coat and cap being shown to her, she identified them as those of her deceased son. The police dragged the well until dusk and sent divers in, but could find nothing. On Saturday morning, the well was again dragged, but without any success. At 10 o'clock a diver was sent in and he brought the body out, which bore no marks of violence, and which was identified by the mother as that of her deceased son. There was fifteen feet of water in the well, and deceased did not know to swim. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULT.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

THE result of the examination for the degree of M. A., was declared, on Saturday afternoon at the University. Out of twenty-eight candidates, who had presented themselves at the examination, seventeen were examined in languages, five in history and philosophy, three in natural science, two in mathematics, and one in physics and chemistry. Out of these twenty-eight candidates, nine were declared to have passed successfully—four in the second-class, and five in the pass class. Six candidates passed the examination in languages; two in natural science; and one in history and philosophy. The Bhugwandas Purshotamdas Sanskrit Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 400, tenable for one year and payable half-yearly, was awarded to Saunker Vithal Kalsukar for obtaining the highest number of marks in Sanskrit. The same candidate has secured the Sajna Gokulji Zala Vedant Prize, of the value of Rs. 500. The following are the names of the successful candidates.

Second-Class: Mukund Ramrao Jayakar, Sorabji Furdunji Mulla, and Dossabhoy Rastomji Setna (in languages); Yezdezard Dadabhoy Thanevalla (in natural science).

Pass: Jamasp Phiroz Dastur, Shunkar Vithal Kalsulkar, and Ardeshir Edulji Servai (in languages); Dattatraya Vithal Kulkarni (in history and philosophy), and Trembak Damodar Chitre (in natural science).

WHILE on business at Somerset House a few days ago, a correspondent was taken down to the vaults where are kept the registers of marriages birth, and deaths of the nation, and was much struck by the way in which the word "condition" in the printed form is interpreted by the rural clerics. One entry describes the bride-groom's condition as "very fat," "bachelor" being written in as a correction by a later curate, and the bride as "very lean," "spinster" being also supplied. Another entry signed by the vicar is bridegroom "very tall," bride "rather short." A third pair is described as "respectable," with "bachelor" and "spinster" clumsily added. A fourth couple are said to be "poor but respectable." In one entry the man is "a gentleman," and the woman "a lady." In another the man's condition is "about twenty-three," and the woman's "about eighteen. Clearly in this connexion some of the rural clerics, at all events, have still something to learn.

THE THAKORESAHE OF PALITANA'S INVESTIURE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A Durbar was held at Rajkot, on Thursday last, the 10th instant, when Colonel J. M. Hunter, Political Agent, Kathiawar, invested H. H. Sir Mansinhji, Thakore Saheb of Palitana, with the title of the Knight Commander of the Star of India, which was conferred upon him by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India in January last.

Of all the existing Chiefs of Kathiawar there are now only two who are fortunate enough to hold this title, viz; H. H. Sir Mansinhji, the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, and H. H. Sir Mansinhji of Palitana.

Of these, the latter belongs to the Gohel clan of Rajputs; and is a second class chief exercising plenary jurisdiction both in civil and criminal matters within the limits of his territory. The population of the Palitana State is about 50,000, and its annual income is Rs. 5 lakh. Sir Mansinhji the present recipient of the K. C. S. I., was born in 1851. He received his education from a private tutor under the supervision of his father who was considered to be one of the ablest chiefs in Kathiawar. Sir Mansinhji possesses a good knowledge of English and is regarded as a competent judge of fine arts, such as painting and music. Very early in his career he was able to make a favourable impression on those with whom he came in contact. Sir James Fergusson, the then Governor of Bombay, ex ressed his his satisfaction with his acquirements in the following terms in a letter to Sir Mansinhji, who was then the heir-apparent of Palitana:—"As I have had occasion to notice on several occasions, both in Bombay, and at Palitana, your fluency, intelligence, and good accent in speaking English, I am happy to express my gratification in observing the go use which you have made of the instruction provided for you by your father, the Thakore Saheb, which does credit both to you and to your instructor. I hope that your education will prove an important assistance to the Thakore Saneb in the management of his affairs, as it must be a satisfaction to yourself." Mr. C. Gronne, the then Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, was similarly impressed. He wrote to him as follows:—"You speak English so well, and you have so much power of explaining your views in a clear and intelligent way that it has been very satisfactory to discuss with you the questions regarding the Palitana State that come before Government." The Political Officers of Kathiawar have always held him in high esteem. Colonel Law, whose knowledge and experience of Kathiawar were second to none, regarded him as "gentlemanly and self-possessed beyond the average." Sir Mansinhji came to the gadi in 1885. Ever since then he has evinced a very great regard for the welfare of his subjects. His father had bequeathed him a long pending dispute between the States and the Shrawak community. But young as he was, he steered clear of this difficulty. The Shrawaks are Jains by faith. They have their celebrated temples on the Shetrunjaya Hill, which is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Palitana. They hold it a pious duty to visit those temples every year. Formerly a tax was levied on each pilgrim. This was felt annoying by the jains. Sir Mansinghji thereupon agreed to receive in lieu of it a fixed annual sum of Rs. 15,000, though by that step he had to sacrifice an annual income of about Rs. 45,000. The Shrawaks were very much pleased with this concession; and as a mark of their appreciation of H. H. his kindness they accorded him a hearty reception in Bombay on H. H.'s first visit to that place after his installation. They also presented him with a flattering address. The Bombay Government, too, expressed their warm approval of his Highness's action in this matter. That the Shrawaks' regard for his Highness had in no way abated is manifest from the fact that as soon as it was announced that Her Majesty had conferred on him the title of K.C.S.I., they presented him with a congratulatory address. A month ago his Highness was much aggrieved to learn that the Shrawaks raised a hue and cry for some imaginary grievances which when analysed are found to have little foundation on facts. The agitation was organised by some selfish persons who having nothing to do always consider it their interest to foment quarrels. But the sensible section of the Shrawak community have now found their mistake. His Highness would have been much pleased if the Shrawaks had approached him before giving vent to groundless complaints against him in public. The Government have referred them to the Darbar, and it is hoped that better counsels will prevail amongst them, especially when it is remembered that Sir Mansinhji is ever ready to remedy any well-founded grievance. H. H. has promoted and constructed many public works in his state. At the time of Her Majesty's Jubilee his Highness embraced the opportunity of erecting a public park at a cost of Rs. 30,000. He built also new Court Houses at a cost of Rs. 20,000; and spent Rs. 10,000 for building schools. A new school, to be named after Lord Harris, whom H H. considers one of his best friends, is being built at a cost of Rs. 40,000. For irrigation purposes wells have been sunk throughout the State at the State's expense. His Highness has spent again Rs. 12,000 after a large tank, called Singnasar. H. H. is very fond of horse-breading, and there is an excellent paddock at Palitana which is justly regarded as one of the best in the whole of India. The town of Palitana is prospering under his fostering care, and a new suburb, called the Bherar Pura, has been recently populated. The cultivators of the State are happy and contented. They are very grateful to H. H. for his kindness in remitting land revenue to the extent of a lakh and a half of rupees. A further remission is contemplated by H. H. to still-more lighten the burden on the agriculrists, and he considers this act to be a suitable way of commemmorating his present investiture.

The Durbar was held at 4 p. m. in the Rajkot Durbar Hall. The visitors began to attend from 2 p. m. At 3-30 p.m. the hall was filled by Chiefs of the third and lowercl sses and ladies and gentlemen, when the Chiefs of the first and second classes began to arrive. The following Chiefs were present on the occasion:—H. H. the Maharaja of Bhawnagar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Dhrol, Kumar Shri Ajitsinhji, on behalf of H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra, Kumar Shri Bhoosinhji, on behalf of H.H. the Rana of Porbandar, Kumar Shri Lakdhirji, on behalf of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Dhool, the Thakore Saheb of Sacla, the Thakore Saheb of Werla, the Thakore Saheb of Lathi, the Thakore Saheb of Kotla, the Durbar Saheb of Gedad, the Thakore Saheb of Virpur, and several other Talukdars. Among ladies and gentlemen the following were conspicuous:—Surgeon-Lieutenant-General McCloghery, Mr. and Mrs. Hayward, Colonel Fenton, Major Ashby, Major O'Donnell, Captain and Mrs. Davies, Lieutenant and Mrs. Carnegy, Lieutenant and Mrs Postinger, Mr. Waddington, Mr. and Mrs. Booth, Miss Booth, Miss Cockery, Mr. and Mrs. Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. Kadaka, Messrs. L. G. Bhadbhada, D. B. Shukla, G. B. Munshi, G. B. Desai, C. H. Vora, Sardar Bahadur Bechardas Viharidas, Messrs. Vithaldas Samaldas, Bazoorji Merwanji, Javerilal Govindraw, Rao Bahadurs Gopalji Sarobhav, Popat Veiji, Bhimji Morarji, Ladhabhai Harji, Chamanrai Harrai, Khan Bahadurs Dadabhai Hormasji, Edalji Dosabhai, and Princes of the Raj Kumar College.

Colonel Hunter then delivered the following address in presenting the insignia to H. H. Sir Mansinhji:—Thakor Saheb,—You are aware that it was his Excellency's intention to pay this Province a visit in order to make the acquaintance of its Chiefs and present to you in person the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Star of India. Unfortunately the famine in the Southern Maharatha country has necessitated the presence of H. E at Head-Quarters and forced him reluctantly to abandon his trip to Kathiawar. I hope, however, that the disappointment that you have not had the honour of receiving the insignia at H. E.'s hands will be relieved by the fact this this pleasing duty has been entrusted to one who has known you from your boyhood and always taken a lively interest in your welfare. No one is better acquainted with the state of Kathiawar can view the present scene without being impressed with the marvellous change that has been wrought in the condition of the country within historically speaking a comparatively brief period of British rule, and no State affords a better illustration of the effects of the pax-Britanica than that of Palitana. Six centuries ago Sejakji Gohel entered Kathiawar and founded in a small tract of land allotted to him the village of Sejakpur, which still bears his name. His property, however, was precarious, for enemies soon drove him south wards, but with the proverbial vigour and tenacity of the Rajput race, which has been happily compared with your native tree, throwing down fresh roots as the parent step decays. The Gohels were spread over to the south of Kathiawar, and at this day are represented by the important Chiefs of Bhavnagar, Vala, Lathi, and yourself. I am glad to see them making so strong here to-day so support a member of their clan. The descendants of Sinahji, whom you represent passed through many vicissitudes, at one time we hear of them rescuing with the ancestors of H. H. of Bhavnagar the town of Garidhar from the inroads of the Kathis. Later a family quarrel led to the devastation of that Mahal by the Chief of Sihor. It was at this low ebb in the position of Palitana that Colonel Walker reared the Province to rescue it from anarchy the Chiefs from destruction, and their people from misery. Colonel Walker, however, though he saved Palitana from further outward aggression, had to leave the chief himself to free his State from debt, a debt so heavy that the whole State which yields now rupees six to eight lakhs was mortgaged for Rs. 40,000 to Sheth Vakhatchand Khooshal Chand. Fortunately Partapsing, the son and heir of the reigning Chief, and your grandfather by judicious management freed the States from debt and laid the foundation of its present prosperity. This history of Palitana teaches you two lessons—one benefit to the State by harmony between father and son, a lesson not altogether unheeded even at the present day; the second, the necessity for good government in combination with the security against outward aggression afforded by the British Government. Partapsing was succeeded by Sursingji your father who continued the good word and brought up the State to its present state of prosperity. You have inherited from him the love of horses and have brought the paddock to its present state of perfection. You were commended by Government shortly after your accession for the reasonable and generous spirit in which you had settled the long standing and bitter disputes with the Shrawaks and restored friendly relations with an important section of your subjects. And you have exerted yourself to revive the mechanical industry of your State and have encouraged manly sports amongst your people. It is not possible for all the States of Kathiawar to keep up Imperial Service Corps for the defence of the Empire, but all may, by improving the breed of horses, assist Government by providing them with material from which to draw in case of necessity. To commemorate your entry into the noble order of knight hood you have decided to build a Dispensary in the town and to abolish the import duty on all cultivators on goods. These are the true victories of peace and the happiness and contentment of your subjects will be your greatest reward. The thanks of the residents of the Rajkot civil station are due to you for the munificent gift of Rs. 20,000, for filter beds for the water-supply of the civil station.

The Political Agent then criticised the policy of the Kathiawar Chiefs in restricting the export of corn from their territorie by heavy duies. He impressed on them the policy of free trade, drew their attention to the fact that Kathiawar was mostly a cotton producing country depending for its corn on British territory, called the present restraint on trade as disloyal and selfish, and showed that policy to be suicidal as defeating the very object which prompted it. Colonel Hunter then handed over the insignia to the Thakore Saheb, who put them on with the help of Captain Davies, Assistant Political Agent, Goheiwar Prant, and said:—"Sir Mansinhji, as you have the right now to be called, I offer you my hearty congratulations on the honour which her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased to bestow upon you. I hope you may be spared many years to wear the decoration as a mark of Her Most Gracious Majesty's esteem and as a stimulus to future efforts to further the prosperity of your State and the welfare of your subjects."

Sir Mansinhji replied as follows:—Colonel Hunter—I cannot sufficiently describe the feelings with which I have listened to your interesting and instructive address or the reminiscences it has called forth. It is always the duty of rulers to use their best efforts to secure the happiness and contentment of those over whom they rule. I did not suppose that my humble efforts in this direction would have been thought sufficient to merit such a special recognition at the hands of the Paramount Power. It was, therefore, with extreme surprise and pleasure that I learnt that Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress had been pleased to appoint me to the Knighthood of the Noble Order of the Star of India. The pleasure, I experience, at being the recipient of this highly-prized honour would have been much enhanced if his Excellency Lord Sandhurst had been able to make the presentation in person as originally contemplated. His Excellency had, however, to give up the intended visit in obedience to the imperious call of duty elsewhere and whatever the disappointment that may naturally be felt at his absence by me or my brother-Chiefs, we cannot but fully sympathise with the people of the Deccan in their present distress or fail to appreciate the high and noble solicitude for the suffering ryots of the Deccan which prompted his Excellency to give up his visit to this province. It is, nevertheless, a source of great satisfaction to me that the performance of this ceremony devolves on you, Colonel Hunter, and that I should have the honor of receiving the Insignia at the hands of one who is one of my oldest and best friends and whose name is deservedly held in such high esteem over the whole of Kathiawar. Your extensive experience and intimate knowledge of this province makes me prize very highly the kind and flattering words you have used in speaking of what I have done for my State and my people. Allow me to assure you that I shall try my best to continue to follow in the footsteps of my father and grandfather to whose good work for the State you have kindly alluded in your speech. It has always been my earnest desire to remain on good terms with my Shrawak subjects, and I sincerely trust they will remember the great benefits they have received at my hands and show by their conduct that they appreciate it. None of us, as you say, can help being impressed with the vast change that has taken place in the condition of Kathiawar within the brief period of British rule. I fully recognize that my State has fully shared in its beneficient influence, and I trust that the rulers of Palitana will never forget what it owes to the Paramount Power. You have been good enough to allude in flattering terms to some concessions I have granted to my subjects on this occasion. But an occasion like the present gives a fitting opportunity for granting some boons to our subjects and thus making them sincere partakers in our joy. In conclusion, allow me to request you to convey to Her Most Gracious Majesty through his Excellency the Governor, my feeling of deep loyalty and of gratitude for the high honor she has been pleased to confer on me. Those sincere acknowledgements are due to all my friends here and specially to yourself and my brother-Chiefs and Princes who have taken the trouble to come from their States and be present on this occasion despite their many pressing duties, and I earnestly trust that when next we meet it will be in times of plenty and to congratulate some of my brother-Chiefs here on their attainment of honors similar to mine.

The Darbar then dispersed. The first and second class chiefs received salute at the time of their arrival and departure.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions, on Saturday, the following case was retried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, and a common jury.

AN ISRAELITE STABBING HIS WIFE.

Yakoob Shumsain, an Israelite, was placed on his trial, a second time, on a charge of having, on the 26th September last, voluntarily caused simple hurt with a knife to his wife Sonbai, Mr. Binning, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Strangman, defended the prisoner.

In the former trial the accused was charged with an attempt to murder, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and with voluntarily causing simple hurt. The jury acquitted the prisoner of the first two charges, and convicted him by a majority of the last charge, under grave and sudden provocation. His Lordship did not agree with the last part of the verdict and ordered a retrial of the prisoner.

Mr. Strangman contended at the outset, on Saturday, that the prisoner could not be tried on the same charges or on the same facts as in the former trial. He was then charged with an attempt to murder, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt and also simple hurt. He was acquitted of the first two charges; and the learned counsel for the defence contended that while the acquittal was in force, his client could not be retried on the charge of simple hurt.

His lordship remarked that the Legislature had provided for the retrial of prisoners, and therefore the objection was over-ruled. His lordship added that a majority of the former jury had found the prisoner guilty of causing simple hurt.

The trial proceeded, and evidence was called for the prosecution. Sonbai, the wife of the prisoner, said she was married to him, nine or ten years ago. About six months ago, she left him, because he kept a mistress in the house and would not give her food, and maltreated her. She waited two months to see if the prisoner would come to his senses, but as he did not call her back to him during that period, she went and lived with one Noormahomed, at Nariel-wady, Mazagon. Prisoner lived in the rear part of the same chawl. On the afternoon of the 26th September last, witness went to a water-pip

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 12.

THE Indian Council allotted 2 lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay, yesterday, at the enhanced rates of 1s. 3 7-16d. and 1s. 3 15-32d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 1-8d. per rupee.

An advance of 3-16ths per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London, yesterday, at 111 13 16; that of Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged, at 119. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was put up 1/8th, to 3 1/8 per cent., 2¾ being still the quotation for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher, at £63¾. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d., to 30d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1/8 cent dearer, at 65⅝ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. higher, at 4·86¼ dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £50,000 in Silver, and £60,000 in Gold for this port. Paris quotations were unaltered.

To-day the price of Consols has further advanced ¼ per cent, to 112 1-16; but this is the only change reported in Reuter's financial quotation, with the exception of an advance to the same extent in French Rentes in Paris at 103¾.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, yesterday, at 4 5-32d. per lb.; while Arrivals were 5-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 1-64d. for December deliveries, and 3 31-32d. for April-May. East Indian Cotton generally was 1-32d. per lb. lower. The market closed easier; Surats dull; and Arrivals easier; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 26,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending on Friday were 10,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 73,000; and the amount forwarded to consumers 5,000 bales more, at 84,000 bales. The week's Imports were 87,500 bales greater, at 199,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 112,000 bales, and stood yesterday, at 818,000 bales.

A further decline of 1-32d. has taken place to-day in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4 1-8d.; but Arrivals and East Indian Cotton show no change. The market closed quiet this afternoon, Surats dull; and arrivals steady. Sales 1000 bales. Imports 34,000 bales. The Manchester market has been quiet.

The price of Linseed has been quoted in London, to-day, at 35¾s per 416 lbs. buyers Canal, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 3-8 cents. per lb. March Futures having declined two points, to 7·22 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 53,000 bales, compared with 35,000 bales last year, and 72,000 bales the year before.

To-day the New York Cotton Market is virtually unchanged, 7 3-8 cents, and 7·19 being quoted for spot Cotton and March Futures, respectively. The Receipts at the Ports are 49,000 bales going against 33,000 bales on the corresponding day in 1895, and 50,000 bales in 1894. The quantity of Cotton in sight on New York yesterday was 5,290,000 bales compared with 4,950 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Following New York and Liverpool, prices in our local Cotton market have declined Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, to-day, all round, and a very small business has been reported. Exporters have bought only 150 Jalgaum, at Rs. 165; and 100 Kurrachee, at Rs. 150; while the Mills have taken 200 Bengal, at Rs. 142-50; 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 165; and 50 Karanja, at Rs. 178¼ per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been, as usual, steady in tone, with a moderate export business reported, and prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	8,418 bales.
Wheat	623 cwts.
Linseed	1,314 "
Rapeseed	1,335 "
Gingelly	3,445 "
Castorseed	1,471 "
Rice	15,645 "

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 13-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and demand, and at 1s. 3 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but the Bazaar coming out as buyers for cover of their sales in the earlier part of the week, rates receded 1-32d., all round, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-8d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-8d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 7-16d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 3 9-16d.	do.
Francs do.	1·164	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been active and advancing, and rates for 3½ per Cents, after opening at 100 1-8 for Money and Account, rose to 100⅛ in both positions; but, at the close, the feeling was weaker, and 100 5-16 was named; with Threes quoted at 98¼, nominal.

SHARES.—To-day the market has been extremely quiet, and our list this evening shows only two changes, viz: an advance of Rs. 22½ in Manockjee Petit; and of Rs. 2½ in Bank of Bombay, to Rs. 1,352½ per share.

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 149·57 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,009	7,900	20	10,929
Or per mile of Railway	22	56	...	78
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	59,411	1,92,195	2,575	2,54,181
Total for 19 weeks...	62,411	2,00,095	2,565	2,65,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,002	15,411	29	19,462
Per mile of Ry. do.	35	134	...	169
Total to corresponding date do.	57,563	1,63,909	1,211	2,21,786

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,542
Increase to date ..... „ 43,315

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	92,000	1,12,000	4,000	2,08,000
Or per mile of Railway	199	243	9	451
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	16,09,605	21,35,848	67,715	38,13,169
Total for 19 weeks...	17,01,605	22,47,848	71,715	40,21,169
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,23,333	1,91,305	2,235	3,16,873
Per mile of Ry. do.	267	415	5	687
Total to corresponding date do.	17,42,122	24,77,633	51,557	42,74,362

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 1,08,873
Ditto to date ..... „ 2,53,193

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th November, 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	300	10	810
Or per mile of Railway	29	17	1	47
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	7,293	2,179	83	9,994
Total for 20 weeks...	7,793	3,479	93	10,804
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	490	195	1	624
Per mile of Ry. do.	29	11	...	36
Total to corresponding date do.	7,857	2,859	57	10,089

Increase for the week..... Rs.
Do. to date .....

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BRUTTON—FRYER—November 12, at Christ Church, Surbiton, the Rev. Canon Bruttton, Vicar and Rural Dean of Tynemouth, Northumberland, to Jessie M. Fryer, of Devonia, Ditton-Road, Surbiton, widow of Alfred Fryer, Commander H.E.I.C.S.

O'DWYER—BORD—November 21, at the Catholic Church, Warwick-street, London, Michael Francis O'Dwyer, Indian Civil Service, to Ina, daughter of the late Rev. A. Bord, B.D., of St. Heliers, Jersey.

PETERSON—HOWARD—November 19, at St. Mary Abbot's Kensington, Frederick Hopewell Peterson, Indian Staff Corps, eldest son of F. W. Voysey Peterson, Bengal Civil Service (retired), to Mary Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of Henry R. Howard, of East Sheen.

THORPE—WANT—November 16, at St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, Edward Ivan de Salis Thorpe, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, eldest son of the late Francis Edward Thorpe, Madras Native Infantry, to Mary (Minnie) Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Rev. John Charles Want, formerly of Sydney, New South Wales.

DEATH.

BURDETT—November 21, at Harlesden, Caroline Margaretta Clara, widow of Charles Christopher Burgett, of Calcutta, aged 67.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FLAMBURIARI—December 4, at No. 1, Middleton Row, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. L. Flamburiari, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BIRKMYRE—BLACK—December 8, at St. John's (Old Cathedral) Calcutta, by the Rev. W. H. Bray, Army Birkmyre to Annie, eldest daughter of Captain James Black.

CUMMING—RANKIN—December 8, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. John Taylor, George Cumming, Kuligur Tea Estate, South Sylhet, to Isabella O. Rankin, late of Haddington.

LOVEGROVE—MARTIN—December 7, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. C. Palmer, Chaplain, William Herbert Lovegrove, Indian Forest Department, to Annie Adnes, only daughter of W. B. Martin, Bengal Uncovenanted, and granddaughter of the late Frederick Vaughan Jenkins, Esq., of Combe Grove and Priston Manor, Somersetshire.

DEATHS.

DEVERIA—December 8, at Calcutta, Hippolite Leon Deveria aged 58 years and 11 months.

FINLAYSON—December 3, Archibald Finlayson, of the Buradighi Tea Estate, Chulsa Road Station, Bengal-Duars Railway, aged 62.

HEFFERAN—December 4, at 40, Elgin Road, Calcutta, Millicent Dora, the dearly loved wife of John Heffernan, aged 19 years, 3 months and 10 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1896.

IT is sincerely to be hoped that the leaders of the different communities in Bombay will succeed in establishing special hospitals, where the sufferers from bubonic fever may be treated and attended by "their own people" so that the decrease may be confined and restricted to certain limits. That course has been very properly recommended by the meeting convened by Dr. Katrak on Friday last. As matters have been for the last month or six weeks nearly every case has become a centre of infection, and the disease has spread in all directions throughout the Native Town. Cases have now occurred in some six hundred houses, and no one can venture to affirm that the number may not be multiplied indefinitely unless effectual measures be taken to get the disease under control and stamp it out; an achievement which the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Dharamsi admits to be extremely difficult so long as the disease rages in different localities. Mr. M. B. Bharbaya, in seconding the resolution, dwelt on the fact that the disease has spread from one district to another until it is now generally prevalent and it is found almost impossible to deal with it, much less stamp it out. The resolution does not propose or suggest that segregation shall be enforced; but as Mr. Bharbaya said that the people shall be persuaded as much as possible to take all precautionary measures so as to segregate those who are infected from the healthy members of their community. Great stress was laid on the persuasive or permissive character of the proposed measures by Mr. George Cotton, who was in the chair, and indeed by all the speakers, including Dr. K. N. Banadurji, who however strongly urged the necessity of segregation if the present outbreak is to be got under control. He commented on the loose talk that has been going on amongst medical practitioners and others about the hardships of segregation, and pointed out that in all cases of fever the removal of the patient from the place where the poison of the disease entered his system is beneficial and has frequently sufficed of itself to get rid of fever. To leave patients who have been attacked subject to the conditions which predisposed them to the attack and filled them with the poison is to add to their danger, teaching which is recognised as good, and acted upon as a matter of course in Europe and America and in every civilized country. We have seen what comes of setting aside sound principles in respect to this visitation, which has in the last few weeks become so formidable. It was almost stamped out, the cases having fallen to less than six in the twenty-four hours when the agitation organised by men who ought to have known better caused the discontinuance of the measures that were proving their efficacy.

Those measures which were visibly stamping out the disease should have been made more effective by inviting those who objected to the removal of men of good caste to the Municipal hospital, to provide caste hospitals on convenient sites. That course was recommended at the outset by Dr. George Waters, who indicated part of the Port Trust Estate as admirably suited for the purpose, being open to the sea breeze, and at a sufficient distance but not too far from the densely populated parts of the city. Temporary structures might easily be erected on that site, and when the energency has passed burnt to remove any risk of future outbreak. The idea of separate caste hospitals was spoken of at Friday's meeting as a sort of heaven-sent alternative to compulsory segregation. Caste hospitals will undoubtedly meet the objections of those who placed in the forefront of their agitation against segregation the danger to caste, it being alleged that men of good caste would be defiled by the ministration of low-caste attendants at the Municipal Hospital. Dr. Chowksey, the highly competent Hindu medical officer in charge of that hospital, had taken care to have none but men of good caste as cooks and attendants at that excellently managed institution, which has saved many scores of lives during this outbreak. Assiduous misrepresentations hindered the work. It is greatly to be regretted that the leaders of the native communities did not at that stage undertake to do what is now proposed—establish caste hospitals. Mr. B. A. Kur would not then have been able to argue that segregation cannot be necessary, seeing that it was discontinued by the Municipal authorities. He asserts that as the result of the change of measures the people have lost confidence in them and will resist segregation "even by force." It is to be hoped that Native gentlemen of influence and intelligence like Mr. Kur will persuade their countrymen that the skilful treatment in a well-appointed hospital gives a sick man a good chance of recovery, and that to refuse such aid to recovery seriously diminishes his chance of life. The health and safety of the public at large cannot be treated as of no account. Mr. Kur has suggested that the leaders of the different communities should call meetings of their caste people in the several localities and explain to them the benefits of segregation and the good results that will follow. It is to be hoped that this suggestion will be successfully carried out. Dr. Bhalchandra, who at one moment opposed segregation as unnecessary, informed the meeting that the public had been somewhat misinformed to his views as to segregation—a word which he was glad to see was not included in the resolution. "Their object was to calmly impress on the ignorant public the usefulness of carrying their patients to hospitals which would be constructed by leaders of the communities." Provided the ignorant public be duly impressed by calm representations on that head all will go well, and the word segregation may be erased from the dictionary. But supposing people decline to take patients even to caste hospitals when calmly asked to carry them there, what then? Two years ago the Chinese at Hong Kong refused to go to a hospital; three thousand of them died and eighty thousand fled in terror from the city. In Canton there were no hospitals and no segregation. What was the result? One hundred thousand people died of the plague.

We heard a few days since that a certain quantity of Dr. Yersin's anti-toxin, which had been sent from China to Calcutta, was being forwarded from that city where the supposed outbreak of plague turned out to be a false alarm, to Bombay, where it is more urgently required. But instead of the anti-toxin came a telegram stating that the authorities in Calcutta could not part with the remedy in view of what might happen in the Bengal capital from day to-day. Charity at Calcutta as elsewhere begins at home. The disappointment of Dr Haffkine at the non-receipt of the remedy was, however, considerably mitigated when it was stated that the quantity sent from China was limited to two doses. It would be impossible to stem an epidemic with two doses of anything short of a most miraculous remedy. It would be equally impossible to draw any conclusion, favourable or unfavourable, from the administration of a single dose to each of two patients. If the patients were both in an advanced stage of the disease, an unfavourable result might be expected in one of them, which would balance even a favourable result in the other. If the dose were given to patients lightly attacked and they recovered, matter-of-fact people would attribute the recovery in each case to the fact that they had not been very seriously ill. At first sight it might seem strange that Dr. Yersin would subject his anti-toxin to a test which could prove nothing, but might discredit it in the eyes of the public. The explanation doubtless is that when he received a telegram asking for the serum he had only a very small quantity left, and that as it takes six months by his method to make the anti-toxin, he decided to give a proof of his goodwill by sending at once all that he had. He has by this returned to France from China, and on Saturday a telegram was sent him from Bombay inquiring whether he can now send or procure anti-toxin to meet the present need in this city. If that remedy, which has been so successful in China and in Saigon in diminishing the mortality from plague be forthcoming in Bombay we may reasonably anticipate a large measure of benefit from its administration in suitable cases. No one supposes that it will work like a charm and put an end to the mortality. The most successful of all anti-toxins that which has reduced the mortality of children from diptheria by fifty per cent. has not been able to put an end to it altogether. But it is an immense gain to humanity that of every fifty children smitten unto death with that fell disease, twenty-five should be saved. A similar result if attained in regard to bubonic fever, now indeed beginning to rage in this city, would be a wonderful triumph of modern scientific medicine. The difficulty of investigating the true nature of the present outbreak is greatly aggravated by the proteau quality of the plague microbe. Two representations have been made of that microbe in the last two years, of which the most generally known is that Kitasato's bacillus. Each of them is almost indistinguishable from at least twelve other microbes which have nothing to do with the plague. It therefore requires long and patient and reiterated examination to differentiate the true microbe from those which it so closely resembles. When that is done the next step is to cultivate it. In the process it changes its appearance so completely as to suggest that it has given place to another, having its origin in some unsuspected flaw in the experiments. When the possibility of foreign intrusion is eliminated by repeated experiments, a other difficulties, in part, no doubt, induced by climatic influences similar to those which rendered it necessary to find some other locality than Poona for a Pasteur Institute, cause further delays. These preliminary difficulties which have harrassed Dr. Haffkine and Mr. Hankin in their inquiries, have now been nearly surmounted. But great cautionis necessary. Nothing can be assaued in bacteriological investigations. Diphthria was under scientific observation for eleven years before a definite couclusion as to the nature of the treatment that would prove efficacious was possible. The plague has only been under scientific observation for the last two years.

Truth lays claim to the credit justly attaching to the mitigation of "the horrors of the Indian Trooping Service" by the issue of an order directing that "extra accommodation shall be provided for invalids on the troopships by allowing to seven sick the space which would be allotted to nine healthy men." This order, we are told, is obviously due to the recent articles in *Truth*. If that be so all that can be said is that articles in that most interesting of society papers have a retrospective virtue which casts wholly into the shade the introspective miracles accomplished by the Rontgen rays. The rule that seven sick men shall have as much space as would be allotted to nine sick men has been in force since 1872, when, it may be presumed, the authorities had by some occult process—worthy of the attention of Mr. W. H. Stead, in Borderland—an opportunity of *Truth's* articles on the subject which remained unwritten and unpublished until these later months in 1896. That was an example of second sight—turned to excellent purpose—on which the Indian military authorities must be congratulated. The rule has not only been in force since 1872, but was as a matter of course acted upon in regard to the Clive when she went home this year. So far from being overcrowded she had space for 140 more men in health than she actually carried. there was abundant room for improvemen respect to the accommodation provided at last moment in consequence of a sudden crease in the number of invalids to be taken board, we have ourselves pointed out. may add for the information of *Truth*, wh does not seem to be aware of the fact, that the regulations the space allowed to a Eu pean woman is more than double th assigned to a soldier. That rule has be in force at least fifteen years. In this co nection we may refer to a letter that appea in the *Rangoon Times* of November 6, whi is apparently written by the "Intelligent no Commissioned Officer" who wrote to *Truth* and deals with the return voyage of the Cliv to Bombay: "We arrived in Bombay o Thursday, 12th instant, after a magnificen voyage of fourteen days from Rangoon. Th Clive is a fine ship with seats all along th upper deck (no squatting like natives on th boards, as we had to on the Canning last year and every possible comfort in respect to sanitary and other arrangements, thanks to the efforts of the senior member for Northampton. Bread was issued every day—you may not believe this, but I assure you it is a positive fact,—double awnings were placed above the upper decks to protect the troops from the sun's rays, and quite (!) of room were allowed us to stretch our legs in walks up and down. There was a total absence of anything approaching the extraordinary spectacle both you and I saw on the Canning, when the Suffolks travelled to Burma from Madras, a huge tightly-packed mass of men struggling for a breath of air on account of the greater part of the ship being reserved for officers, staff sergeants, etc. We had one death on board, a little girl, the daughter of a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Scots. She was buried at sea just off Calicut. On arrival at Bombay an incident occurred which highly amused the troops. A native came on board carrying under his arm half-a-dozen copies of *Truth* and made his way towards the saloon deck. Before you could say 'Jack Robinson,' he was instantly pounced upon by the officers of the ship and quickly relieved of his papers. The eager manner in which they hurriedly perused the journal which gained for the Clive last spring so unenviable a notoriety, was, I can tell you, comical enough to make a donkey grin. Whatever the Clive was last spring, however, I am convinced that she is now the best troopship afloat. She is certainly superior to any that I have been on, and you know I have been on a good many." The picture of the offic

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN CRETE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Saad Eddin, the special Envoy of the Sultan in Crete, continuing to thwart the execution of reforms, the ambassadors of the Powers have demanded of the Porte his recall within forty-eight hours.

RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY DENIED.

The Russo-Chinese Treaty published by the North China "Daily News" at Shanghai is denied at St. Petersburg.

The Railway scheme is confined to the construction of a short Chinese railway in Manchuria, connecting the West Siberian and Vladivastock lines.

THE VENEZUELA AGREEMENT.

Dec. 12.

There is a strong popular opposition in Venezuela against the agreement arrived at with Great Britain.

The President and the Government, however, approve of the agreement.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND IN RUSSIA.

The *Daily News'* Odessa correspondent states, that several Russian papers are now strongly deprecating the Indian Famine Fund, and argue that charity begins at home.

There are signs that the fund is becoming a fiasco.

RUSSIAN AID FOR INDIA.

St. PETERSBURG, Dec. 12.

A Ukase has been issued to the directors of Russian railways ordering all corn collected for India to be conveyed free of charge, and also ordering free storage until shipped in the volunteer fleet.

MORE BRITISH OFFICERS FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The British Government are sending eleven more officers for service with the Egyptian Army.

THE THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKE.

Owing to the mediation of the Board of Trade, the threatened railway strike has been averted.

The dismissed brakesmen have been re-instated, and the North-Western Company will consider their grievances.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

In the Rugby Football match of North *versus* South, the latter won by one try to nil.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Dunera has arrived at Southampton from Bombay.

PRESIDENT KRUGER AND GREAT BRITAIN.

PRETORIA, Dec. 11.

President Kruger, in closing the Volksraad, said he desired only to act on the defensive and never aggressively, and to preserve friendly relations with Great Britain in love and peace.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WAI, Dec. 12.

A public meeting was held at Wai, to-day, under the presidency of Nanasaheb Rastey. Six delegates were elected to the Calcutta Congress. A resolution regretting Mr. Manmohun Ghose's loss was unanimously adopted. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting ended with cheers for the Queen.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The B. I. S. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 12.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left for Bombay to-day.

COLOMBO, Dec. 13.

The P. and O. steamer Oceana, from London, arrived.

Austrian Lloyds s. s. Medusa, from Trieste, left Karachi, for Bombay, on the 12th inst., even ng, and is due here on Monday, the 14th inst., evening.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Persepolis left Karachi for Bombay on Saturday evening and she is expected here to-day 1 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 21-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63¾
Bar Silver	30

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	73,000	Bales.
,, ,, Surats	1,100	,,
,, Imports of Cotton	193,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	Nil	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	818,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	22,000	,,

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m. of the 13th December, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	6	0 p.m.	60	7
Teheran	13	9	23 a.m.	1	14
Suez	13	2	40 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 13th December, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	39	..	3
,, Karachi	...	19	..	1
,, Madras	...	14	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—DECEMBER 12.

10 p.m.	77·3

SUNDAY.—DECEMBER 13.

6 a.m.	74·6
10 a.m.	78·2
2 p.m.	85·6
4 p.m.	83·2

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Lord Mayor's intimation with reference to the threatened famine has given much satisfaction, though no one in this country can have for a moment suspected the Mansion House of indifference, and his lordship's explanation was evidently intended for foreign consumption. It seems to have stopped, for the time being at any rate, the ungracious sneers that some German newspapers chose to indulge in in their comments on the interesting outburst of Russian sympathy with the people of India. The telegrams from St. Petersburg continue to give us detailed particulars of what appears to be a purely philanthropic demonstration, but it is a pity that Russian editors in their appeals for contributions go out of their way to make disagreeable and unfair assertions about this country. For example, the *Novoe Vremaya* in the same issue that it acknowledges the receipt of some 2,000 roubles, complains of what it calls English "cant" in trying to hide the horrible extent of the distress. Russia, says this Anglophobist journal referred to, is quite able by her political and geographical position to obtain information direct from the East without the help of Englismen. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says that the money collected on Russia will be sent through M. de Staal, the Czar's Ambassador here. This will hardly be pleasing to people like the writer in the *Novoe Vremaya* who would probably prefer to send the contributions to India direct. But Russia is a despotic country, and without Government sanction it would be impossible to raise funds for such a charitable object as this, let alone the distribution of the relief. With reference to the despatch of Russian grain to India, it has been pointed out as an obstacle that the railway rolling stock is deplorably insufficient even for the prompt conveyance of ordinary traffic. As a further supposed impediment a writer in the *Peterburgskiya Viedomosti* observes that "England's policy has always been based upon efforts to separate India from all communication with Russia by a wall higher, if possible, than the Himalayas, and the sufferings of a few million Hindus will not force Englishmen from that position. Official England will not allow us to derive any moral advantage from our proffered assistance, and unofficial Eng and —that is to say, speculators, in combination with the international agents who control our exports trade—will

POCKET THE MATERIAL PROFITS.

This writer had apparently not seen what the London papers have written about Russian offers of assistance. The utterances in question may not be effusive, but they acknowledge the efforts of leading newspapers in Russia, as, in the words of the *Times*, proofs of national goodwill. The generous letter of the Archbishop of Moscow announcing the establishment by him of a committee to receive subscription is a welcome contrast to the remarks made in some other quarters. That eminent dignitary has himself liberally subscribed to the fund, and this morning we hear that Father John, of Kronstadt, whose name is now so well known in every quarter of the globe, has sent £30. More gratifying still is it to learn that small sums of a few kopeks are being given by quite poor persons. As a sign of the eagerness of the British people to come to the assistance of their Indian fellow subjects directly the authorities say the word, I may refer to the resolution passed a day or two ago by the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce. No one imagines that the recent dispute between India and Lancashire will lessen the sympathy of our Northern friends. If anything, the recent controversy will make them more ready to give abundantly. The Salvation Army has issued a statement showing what it has done and intends doing. Already General Booth is able to devote £1,000 to famine relief from the funds raised by the self-denial of his followers. The joy that must be felt throughout India at the welcome fall of rain during the past week is fully shared by everybody at home.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION.

It is strange that if our neighbours should really think that this country is the negligeable quantity they are never tired of telling us it is they should continue to devote so much attention to us. Now that the Hamburg Revelations have become a stale dish German journalists can find nothing better to write about than the misdeeds of "se fisu" England. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* has been the first to recommence the attacks, and the *Kreuz Zeitung* has followed suit. Not satisfied with predicting the steady decline of British power, the organ of German Conservatism, which would print its issue in red ink if our Government would join the Triple Alliance, actually informs its readers that "the England of to-day is not a fit *partie* for an alliance (*bundnissfahig*), and since the reverses brought upon her in long succession by her policy of isolation have proved unavailing to effect any improvement, a change for the better can only be expected when some catastrophe threatens her very existence. Tongking, the Far East, the Transvaal, Venezuela, and the Armenian question mark the various stages on the road to destruction, and in the distance may be clearly perceived further serious tribulation." Against this pitiful exhibition of puerility may be set the rather remarkable article that appeared a few days previously in the columns of the organ of the National Liberal party in Germany. Considering its former hostile attitude towards England it is pleasant to find the *National Zeitung* concluding an historical review of Anglo-German relations with the question whether any real and tangible divergence of interests separates England and Germany at the present time. The mere fact of commercial competition, as to which some hing was said at the annual meeting of the Cobden Club, the other day, it maintains,

NEED NOT CREATE BAD BLOOD,

for such competition is not confined to England and Germany, but is shared in an increasing degree by the United States, Japan, South America, and possibly will be in the future by Siberia. African questions are not more important than commercial rivalry, for nothing is settled in Africa, and not even Cape Colony is absolutely sure of internal tranquility. Boundary disputes will long exist in the dark Continent between Germans, English, Dutch, French, and Portuguese, but such matters need not seriously influence the relations between great nations. In Europe there is no absolute antithesis between German and English interests, and the diplomatic complications on the Bosphorus need not be confounded with the real interests of the nations. Naturally the English as an insular folk would not lose their naval supremacy without a struggle, and the Germans would be the last to join France and Russia in attempting to wrest it from them. But Germany has become too strong to serve as a mere tool for England, and England will only be able to work with Germany in great international questions on terms of complete equality. In the assurance that in Europe and Asia Germany has nothing to fear from England and England nothing from Germany lies the possibility of a *rapprochement* between the two peoples. Simultaneously with this return to a more reasonable frame of mind an unaccustomed spectacle is presented to us in France. A few days ago one of the Paris journals published an article from the pen of M. Trarieux heartily approving of the proposed association composed of English members of Parliament and city men for the development of more cordial relations between the United Kingdom. He thinks that France would find advantages enough in better relations with Great Britain to recompense her for the effort to go half way along the road of reciprocity. He relies a great deal on Germany's "bitter rivalry" with Great Britain in all the markets of the globe. If, therefore,

A LOYAL SOLUTION

could but be found for a few causes of conflict which have weighed so long on French diplomacy, Egypt, and the Soudan in particular, there would be no reason why "this desire for an understanding should not find a prompt echo among the masses, where public opinion is engendered." Of course he would not be a Frenchman if he did not think that the co-operation of Russia, France's "first and faithful ally," would be necessary to bring about this understanding, but in his opinion Russia would by no means be the obstacle most to be dreaded. "What an additional basis for European peace, what a guarantee for the civilization of the whole world, what a special glory for our country, if this dream were really not to remain a chimera —namely, that of the English alliance coming to be added to the Franco-Russian alliance." The *Siecle* supports these views, declaring that the only *rapprochement* possible is rapprochement with England. "If the Egyptian Question be the one stumbling block, if it is hopeless to settle it in accordance with the views of France, are we, therefore, to abandon the hope of an *entente cordiele* with England? Between these two contingencies —the evacuation of the Valley of the Nile, and a combination which would enable us to wait patiently the hour of inevitable justice—could we hesitate for a moment? To ask France to choose between the English or the German Alliance is tantamount to asking her which she prefers—giving up Egypt or Alsace-Lorraine." Another influential journal, the *Liberte*, declares that all its sympathies are with the London movement. War between France and England would be ruinous to the two nations, and would stop the march of civilization throughout the world, for Paris and London were the homes of those ideas which pushed the human race forward.

MR. LABOUCHERE AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Under the delightfully moist heading "What I think of Bimetallism" Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P., has written a pamphlet of some eight pages for the Gold Standard Defence Association. In the middle ages, he tells us, there were many chemists who passed their lives trying to transmute silver into gold; and "there is much similarity between those chemists and the Bimetallists of our day." Increase the world's coin, they say, and you will increase its wealth. "This," says the political economist of Carteret Street, "is almost as absurd as it would be to suppose that the climate of this planet would be bettered were there no barometers." When Bimetallists are told that "apart from no one gaining by the juggle" they are proposing an impossibility in endeavouring to bring about a permanent ratio between two things "whose relative value is fluctuating owing to causes which must always exist" they reply that this "apparently impossible feat" has been performed already. "It has indeed been tried, but the trial was a unsuccessful that it had to be given up." If, therefore, we are to be influenced by experience we shall, according to Mr. Labouchere, hold fast to our currency. With reference to the Lancashire argument in favour of a double standard, the writer says:—"In China our chief competitors just now are Germans. They are a people widely awake to the main chance, and if they had thought that they could have swept the Eastern market by having a silver currency like India, China and Japan, is it likely that they would have substituted a gold for a silver currency." However, some of them are now very anxious to see International Bimetallism established, but Mr. Labouchere of course does not let such a trifle as that affect him. He describes Bimetallism as "a combination between American silver mine-owners and British landowners." The first want to sell their silver for more than it is worth; the second want to pay off their mortgages for less than what is received. There are a good many men of honour and sense connected with the Bimetallic movement who are neither landowners nor mineowners; but this of course is another trifle beneath the notice of Mr. Labouchere. The whole thing is "pernicious nonsense," he says, and his last word is "If Bemetallism is to do so much for us, would not bimetallism do more?" Mr. Labouchere as a political economist is somewhat of a novelty. Is the hon. gentleman in training for the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in a future Laboucherian Ministry?

CAUSES CELEBRES.

Flaming posters on the hoardings announce the early publication of a newspaper entirely devoted to reporting *causes celebres* occurring all over the world. One would have thought that the promoters of this novel enterprise need not trouble to go beyond these isles for sufficient matter to fill their columns. Just now there is quite an epidemic of sensational trials. The Russell-Scott case has engaged the attention of the first criminal court in the Empire all this week, and seems likely to go on almost till Christmas arrives. Very shortly, if we are to believe a well-known Society journal, our law courts will inquire into a matter affecting the ultimate succession to one if not two peerages. The projected action, it is stated, abounds in romantic and startling incidents, and the claimant "appears to have succeeded in collecting a mass of most sensational evidence in France." Every attempt is being made to prevent the case coming before the public, but it is thought unlikely that any settlement will be arrived at, although the possibility of a serious criminal charge is involved. Under the heading "Aristocratic Slander Action" the papers tell us that the suit filed by the Marquis of Huntly *vs.* Percival. The *Standard* of this morning declares that the case of Addie-Buller *vs.* Lord Tweedmouth, which has given rise to a good deal of gossip in political circles and formed the subject of many mysterious paragraphs in the Press, has been arranged. The Scotch papers quote the following from the list of actions to be tried in the Edinburgh Court of Session by Lord Kincairney:—"Ellen, or Ella, Guillan Grant, 240, Perth-road, Dundee, against James Martin Whit e, of Babrudery, M.P. for Forfarshire." The roll does not mention the grounds of the action, but after what has transpired this would be superfluous. I find amongst Mr. Martin White's former colleagues a good deal of sympathy expressed for him in consequence of the apparently inconsiderate way he has been treated by the men of light and leading in his constituents. Whatever may be the merits of the case instituted against him by a spinster lady of the mature age of thirty-eighteen nothing has been proved so far, and the circumstances under which he consented to fight the battle of the Forfarshire Liberals entitled him to more generosity than seems to have been shown to him. I had almost forgotten to mention the reappearance of that hardy annual about Mrs. Langtry. This time the venue of the reported judicial proceedings is not California, but London. The last time there was a "Langtry divorce" boom it was followed by the Jersey Lily's return to the footlights. Whether the same coincidence will happen on this occasion remains to be seen.

THE RUSSELL CASE.

The trial of Selina Lady Scott, whose age is cruelly given in the indictment as fifty, the marine engineer, John Cockerton, the valet, William Aylott, and the ex-soldier, Frederick Kast, who was brought home from India at the expense of the female defendant, is being heard before Mr. Justice Hawkins, who, if it is not contempt of court to say so, has shown marked sympathy for the prosecutor. At the outset of the proceedings his lordship had to complain of the fact that two pleas of justification had been put in, one relating to the whole indictment and the other merely to a single count. As this was an irregularity the learned Judge insisted upon the necessary amendment. Subsequently, during Lord Russell's examination Mr. Marshall Hall, who appears for the male defendants, asked leave to substitute certain dates for those appearing in the plea. Mr. Justice Hawkins refused to allow any alteration to be made except on application by summons, and said he should require "a very strong affidavit" in support. A suggestion of Mr. Marshall Hall that Lord Russell's counsel was "going to run off on a question of date" was characterised by his lordship as disrespectful to the Court and insulting to Sir Frank Lockwood. Mr. Lawson Walton, Q.C., Lady Scott's counsel, received a still heavier rebuke. In the course of his cross-examination of the prosecutor Mr. Walton *a propos* of some remark, proceeding from the Bench, asked Lord Russell if he "adopted the suggestions of my Lord." Thereupon Mr. Justice Hawkins sharply said: "I have suggested nothing, and I will not let you say it. If you call it a suggestion I say you are utterly unjustified in saying so. I will not be spoken to in that way. I have nothing to do with the case. In vain Mr. Walton explained that he meant no respect. "Yes you did," was the rejoinder, "and I am afraid you must use better language if you respect yourself." No small portion of Mr. Walton's questions related to the terms of intimacy which formerly subsisted between Lord Russell and his mother-in-law, and some extraordinary letters written by him to Lady Scott both before and after his marriage were read. In one of these letters, dated December 20, 1889, he styled her "my darling," "my precious," and "my sweet," told her not to make him unhappy and restless, thinking she was worrying or tiring herself, and concluded:—"God bless you, my darling; you are the best of women, and I shall always love you. Give Mabel a kiss for me.—Your devoted and loving friend, FRANK." Six weeks later, just before his marriage to her daughter he wrote to Lady Scott, that parting from her seemed harder and harder to bear as it got nearer; he did not see why she should not come to Paddington with them if she came alone, as he should want to give her a last hug. The letter also said, "Bother! I am beginning to cry." He said that these and similar expressions used by him towards Lady Scott at this period were exaggerated, but they were genuine at the time. He also explained that

HE FELT GREAT SYMPATHY

then for Lady Scott on account of the hardness of her life. He was also questioned about the references he made to his wife in his correspondence with Lady Scott. The first separation was in May 1890, and he denied counsel's imputation that the affectionate letters he wrote to Countess Russell asking her to return were insincere. He identified a letter written by him to Lady Scott and marked "Not for M."—meaning his wife—in which he said his wife had behaved fairly well—that was to say, she had not been actively disagreeable, but, of course, "the stony-hearted, self-righteous saint had not shown an atom of kindness or softness." That, said witness, was a correct description of her attitude. The letter went on to say "that it would be a relief to get rid of his curse for a few days." Being asked which of the descriptions of his wife was true, the witness said he loved her, but she was exceedingly trying. They had at that time come together again, and he thought and hoped she was softening down. The expressions in the letter last read were only temporary. His feelings changed very much from day to day, according to what she did. The final separation was in June, 1890. He was sorry for the separation, and was sincerely desirous that she should return to him. He wrote to Lady Scott on June 17 asking her to be as if Mabel did not belong to her, and stating that he was tired of the feeling that no one cared two straws for him, adding, "A bad wife is a curse to any man and will ruin his life. I expect that hard-hearted fiend means to ruin mine, and I believe she will succeed." The expression "a hard-hearted fiend" was well deserved. He could not say that Lady Scott used her best exertions to bring him and his wife together again; she made him believe she did. It was proposed that Lady Russell should stay at his grandmother's at Pembroke-lodge, Richmond, for a three months' separation, and that during that period Lady Scott should be his guest. In the previous trial reference was made to certain allegations made in a letter to Countess Russell by one "Lady X." It now transpired that this "Lady X." was the Countess of Cardigan, widow of the officer of Balaclava celebrity and herself a person of aristocratic family, her father being Mr. Spencer Horsey de Horsey and her mother the daughter of a former Earl of Stradbrooke. The Countess of Cardigan wrote to the young Countess of Russell:

Dearest Babs, I got your little note, and was sorry not to see you yesterday. I go back on Saturday to Deene, and expect the pleasure of seeing you and Lady Scott on Monday, December 8. I have asked Lord A. and Q. Did you know that Lord R. had been expelled from Oxford for malpractices? Did you know of his taking a Chinaman to the upper storey of his grandmother's house in Dover-street; which Chinaman was cleverly shipped off afterwards quietly to his own country by the Hon. Lyulph Stanley? You never ought to have been allowed to marry such a man. So says everyone. His character is well known. But it is no use crying over spilt milk. You cannot divorce him; so a judicial separation is the only means left. But I do hope your mother will have no further communication with him. It will look as if she condoned his treatment of you, and must have the worst possible effect. She never ought to speak to him again. When we meet I will tell you more.—Yours most affectionately, A. CARDIGAN and LANCASTER."

Lord Russell's explanation of this is, that when a young man he was travelling with his tutor he expressed a wish to bring home as servants a negro boy and a Chinese boy. The tutor would not hear of a negro boy being engaged, but did not object to the employment of a Chinese boy and wrote home to Lord Russell's guardians for their permission. This was obtained and the young celestial arrived in England. A former guardian, Mr. Saunderson, strongly objected to the Chinese boy being retained in Lord Russell's service, and he was sent back to the East. Until Lady Cardigan wrote to Lady Russell there was no imputation the prosecutor maintained with reference to this lad. Lord Russell absolutely denied that he took the boy to the house of his grandmother, the Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderly, who it came out disapproved of the marriage and would never consent to receive Lady Scott. Lord Russell said he had objected to Lady Cardigan coming to his house, but he did not know of the existence of her letter until the end of 1894 during the hearing of the restitution suit. Sir Frank Lockwood also brought out in re-examination that when the prosecutor and Lady Scott wrote to each other in such endearing terms he was 24 years of age. Lady Scott according to the indictments admits she is now 50. An allusion was made yesterday to Kast having been once sent to fetch Lord Russell's tobacco pouch from the National Liberal Club. Without the suspicion of a smile on his face Mr. Justice Hawkins inquired "where is the National Liberal Club?" Mr. Marshall Hall archly replied "Close to an hotel called the Metropole," or as another version has it, "In a place called Northumberland Avenue." Sir Frank Lockwood and Mr. Lawson Walton, who besides sitting on the same side of the House of Commons are also members of the National Liberal Club, seemed highly amused at Mr. Justice Hawkins' affected ignorance. Begging Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett's pardon for daring to make the comparison we shall next be having some learned Judge asking "Where is the Nelson Monument?"

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Sir F. Napier Broome; General Sir C. Staveley; Sir B. W. Richardson; Mr. Coventry Patmore; and Lady Huntingtower.

At a recent Universalist Convention at Portland, Maine, the Rev. Mr. Wells told a story of a polygamist, who had two wives, the one old, the other young. The young wife, not wanting him to look old, pulled out his gray hairs, and the old wife, not wanting him to look young, pulled out his black hairs. So he became bald. "If this picking away at creeds doesn't stop, the general Church will be bald and have to wear a denominational wig," said Brother Wells, and the radical contingent was swept back amid the general hilarity.

"A NORTH-COUNTRY NEWSPAPER," writes a correspondent, "directs attention to the circumstance that the Prime Minister, in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, fell into the universal error of wrongly using the word 'lay.' After citing Lord Salisbury's exact words—'I thank the Lord Mayor especially for the words of sympathy he has uttered towards heavy duties which in times like this lay upon the shoulders of advisers of the Crown'—it is justly remarked that in England "we invariably find that from the *Times* downwards the word is misapplied." While it is unquestionably the case that almost every writer and speaker in Southern England follow Lord Byron—'there let him lay'—in the misuse of the word, it is interesting to recall that in the controversy which followed Browning's criticism of Byron's grammar, Mr Gladstone wrote to the late John Murray, pointing out that the word 'lay' was used in a similar manner in the 'Sentimental Journey,' and quoted it as a twin error, not as an excuse.' Cobbett, by the way, was the first to challenge the grammar in 'Childe Harold'—'hens lay,' asserted the doughty reformer."

PALI HILL MOUNTED SPORTS.

Anybody who took train to Bandora on Saturday afternoon, on the invitation of the sporting residents of Pali Hill, who promised to be "At Home" on that day, was well rewarded for his pilgrimage. An excellent programme was got through well, smartly, and on time, and all and everybody had a really first-class afternoon's amusement. We only hope that this enterprising suburb will repeat the does before the end of the season:—

EVENT No. 1.—"Jumping Horses."

Judges: Messrs. J. Symons and Remington.

Mr J H Townsend's b w geld Hurry Up, Mr John	1
Mr G Ostermeyer's b w geld Kirkee, Mr John	2
Mr G Grenise's l k w geld Karias, Owner	0
Mr E Rivers Smith's g w geld Sarchedon, Mr F O Ellison	0
Mr H Symons' ch w geld Oriole, Owner	0
Mr R McCausland's ch ch the Heather, Owner	0
Mr G Ostermeyer's b w geld Whatcheer, Owner	0
Mr F J Rome's b w geld Jacky Boy, Owner	0
Mr E McCausland's g g h Aristocrat, Owner	0
Mr F J Rome's g g h Slipshod, Owner	0

A good entry and good jumping all round. Kirkee ran Hurry Up very close, but the latter got a bit the better of it in a second run down.

EVENT No. 2.—"Jumping Ponies."

Judges: Messrs. Symons and Remington.

Mr Carpenter's ch m Belle Mahone, Capt Welldon	1
Mr A M Pod's b w m Dinah, Owner	2
Surg-Capt S Prall's dun ch Dundee, Owner	3
Mr J P de Montmorency's g g p Tareffi, Owner	0
Mr P F Fischer's ch a p Glen Moth, Owner	0
Mr M Conveia's ch a p Mendippe, Owner	0
Mr H S John's g a p Plaintiff, Owner	0
Mr F Baldrey's b w m Placida, Owner	0
Mr P F Fischer's b a p Hawkmoth, Owner	0
Mr M Conveia's d m Atri, Owner	0
Mr L Hudson's b a p Sherry, Owner	0
Mr W Ogston's g a p Cadbow, Miss I B Mills	0
Mr F O Wyatt's b a p Bloodstone, Owner	0

The whole baker's dozen had a try, and one or two refused. This was also a close thing, but Belle Mahone was slightly the better lepper of the two.

EVENT No 3.—"Collar and Tie Race."—Ladies' Nomination. Competitors to ride over jump to nominator, carying collar and tie put on collar. Nominator to adjust neck-tie. First in with necktie correctly tied to win.

Mrs G K Remington, nominated Mr L Hudson	1
Mrs Bromley, nominated Mr C Fischer	2
Miss Mills, nominated Mr S de Montmorency	0
Mrs Pr ll, nominated Surg-Capt Prall	0
Miss M Hills, nominated Mr F Talbot	0
Mrs Smetham, nominated Mr Smetham	0
Miss L Hills, nominated Mr Baldrey	0
Mrs Shrott, nominated Mr Shallard	0
Mrs Dickens, nominated Mr Conveia	0
Miss L Humphrey, nominated Mr Webster	0
Miss Schiller, nominated Mr Alleman	0

This race turned out a gift for Hudson, who was tied up very smartly by his nominee, and got home before several of the others had begun the homeward journey.

EVENT No. 4.—"Tent-pegging by sections." Teams to take pegs (1) Diamond Form, (2) Line.

Fairies Team—Messrs F Talbot, F H Baldrey, Vety-Surg-Maj Mills and Mr J F de Montmorency 1

Jackal Club Team—Messrs F A Reddie, H E Proctor, W C Symes, and F O Ellison 2

Also competed:—"Chota Peg Team"—Messrs. Webster, Tod, Brookes, and Rome. "Pali Hill Team"—Messrs. Smetham, Townsend, John, and Surg-Capt S E Prall. "Light Horse Team"—Lce-Corpl Young; Troopers Roberts Oestermeyer and Fischer.

It lay between the Fairies and the Jackals on the first essay; in a second run the Fairies just won.

EVENT No. 5.—"Afternoon Tea Race."—Gentlemen's Nomination, Judge: Mr. H. M. Steuart. Ladies to ride to nominators, and hand them a written question to answer whilst nominee drinks a cup of tea, afterwards racing back to starting point. First in with correct answer to win.

Mr F Baldrey, nominated Miss I B Mills	1
Mr Stansfield, nominated Miss B Gostling	2
Mr F Baldrey, nominated Miss Bromley	0
Mr H S John, nominated Mrs Smetham	0
Surg-Capt Prall, nominated Mrs Prall	0
Mr O E Fischer, nominated Mrs Stansfield	0

The question was if one brick weighs one pound and half-a-brick; how much will one brick and a-half weigh?

Miss Mills just beat Miss Gostling on the post in the run home. None of the answers were correct.

EVENT No. 6.—"Heads and Posts."—Competitors to cut head off post, break suspended chatty, and spear pumkin on post.

Captain Welldon	1
Mr F A Reddie	2

Also competed: Vetry-Major J. Mills, Messrs. Ostermeyer, Ogston, Smetham, John, Baldrey, Rome, Hudson, Shallard, H Symons, and Wyatt.

This was a gift for Captain Welldon, who negotiated all three, both the cuts and points. Mr. Reddie was second but just failed to actually break the chatty. The rest of the field gave us some startling displays of cavalry exercise at the gallop and canter.

EVENT No. 7.—"Ladies' Egg and Spoon Race."

Mr L Stansfield, nominated Mrs Stansfield	1
Mr F Baldrey, nominated Miss I Mills	2
Mr Hudson, nominated Mrs Smetham	0
Mr Talbot, nominated Miss Mills	0
Mr S de Montmorency, nominated Miss M Mills	0
Mr O E Fischer, nominated Miss Gostling	0
Mr Shallard, nominated Mrs Westbrook	0

Mrs. Stansfield has no difficulty in distancing the rest, and brought her egg safely past the post, several yards ahead of Miss Mills, who ran into second place.

The programme finished with a sack race for syces which gave no end of amusement to the native crowd.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27TH NOVEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain W. J. Nantes, with English mails of the 27th November, arrived in harbour at daylight yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Armstrong, Mr and Mrs C H and 2 inf nts
Anderson, Mr T
Bain, Mr
Burton, Mr F H
Booth, Mr C E
Bloss, Capt
Bruiston, Mr, Mrs and 2 children
Brooke, Capt B
Burgess, Mr G N
Binks, Mr
Burton, Mr F C
Coventry, Mr and Mrs
Darby, Mr G
Davis, Mrs
Forbes, Mr and Mrs G F child and infant
Grieve, Mr J
Guinness, Mr and Mrs R
Heaven, Mr F
Hall, Miss M
Hall, Mr S C
Hudson, Mr and Mrs C
Hudson, Mr
Hill, Mr
Hincks, Mr R Tichbourn
Johnston, Mr F W
Lawson, Mr J L
Lancaddit, Mr
MacIntyre, Capt
Mellor, Mrs
McKenzie, Mr K
Opie, Mr
Priestley, Mr and Mrs N
Shewan, Mr
Stewart Mr F
Seaman, Mr W
Spencer, Mr and Mrs S
Saunders, Mr
Schroff, Mr
Slow, Mr
Savill, Mr
Wilberforce, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Aitken, Col and Mrs W
Barber, Mr
Biscoe, Capt T
Boomer, Mr
Biscoe, Mrs T
Burgess, ol
Bennet, Miss E
Biscoe, Miss T
Campion, Rev C
Cook Rev J R
Conway, Rev H
Cheetham, Mr W
Congon, Miss
Collie, Mr R A
Davenport, Mr J
Emslie Mr H
Franklin, Rev A
Fawcett, Surg Lieut-Col
Gough, Mr
Guinness, Miss
Guinness, Dr H G
Ham Ron, Mr R
Hewitson, Mr J
Hitchcock, Mrs
Hallewell, Mr H
Imanishi, Mr
Inverarity, Mr and Mrs
Karagrowitch, Mr
Lawrie, Mr A
Moylan, Mr
Rhodes, Mr
Stiffe, Mr N C
Sonado, Mr K
Stauber, Mr and Mrs
Taylor, Mr
Thoburn, Bishop, Mrs and child
Whitehead, Rev
Welch, Mr Mrs and 2 daughters
Yamanota, Mr T
Yamagaja, Mr M

FROM ISMAILIA.

Giffen, Mr and Mrs
Miraboff, Mr R

FROM VENICE.—Coughtrie, Mr

FROM PORT SAID.—Wallace, Mr H

FROM ADEN.

Brown, Miss M
Pillay, Mr Vankatachellum
Wildicombe, Capt F
Bennett, Mr G A S

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Suakin Jeddah, interrupted.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, noon, on Monday, 14th instant.

The Lieutenant-Governor will spend the Christmas week in a standing camp in the Kheri district. Between this and then His Honour makes a short tour through some of the distressed Bundelkhund districts, travelling by rail entirely.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The returns for the twenty-four hours ending on Saturday, at 10 a.m., showed that there were 51 cases and 35 deaths. Of these there were five cases and three deaths in the Fort; in Mandvie there were six cases and six deaths; while in the C. ward, which comprises Bhuleshwar, Dhobie Talao and Kalbadavie, sixteen cases and nine deaths were recorded. In the Girgaum and Khetwady districts six cases and three deaths occurred; while in Byculla and Cammatipura districts sixteen cases and eight deaths were recorded. In Parel there was one case, and in Mahim one. In the hospital at Arthur Road six deaths were recorded.

The Committee of Experts have at the request of Government sent in a report on certain points in respect to the steps that should be taken in dealing with the present visitation of bubonic fever. It is understood that a difference of opinion prevails as to the question of segregation. The isolation of the individual patient is considered by some members of the committee to be inadequate, and they suggest the necessity of removing the other inmates of houses in which cases have occurred and placing the houses in quarantine for a certain period.

OUTBREAK AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is no doubt that the bubonic fever is amongst us, and the people of Bandora have to thank themselves for it. This health-giving suburb has been seriously compromised by thoughtless house-owners. I know of houses which were given to refugees from Bombay in preference to local residents. Houses in forsaken places now fetch fabulous rent. I don't think that Bandora was ever so full as it is now. What with the swarms of Bunnias, Kojas, and Memons, the influx still continues. But I hope the sudden appearance of it has brought the house-owners to their senses.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Dec. 11. N. F.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

THE SHOLAPUR WEAVERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I ask your indulgence to allow me a small space to make an appeal for work, on behalf of the weavers in the Sholapur District. Owing to the failure of crops in the district the inhabitants generally have difficulty in providing themselves with food. The demand for cloths has entirely collapsed; the weavers are consequently left without the work by which they earn their livelihood, and being unaccustomed to labour out of doors, are in a worse plight than their neighbours. The cloths these weavers make consist for the most part of coarse and fine dungare, about a yard wide, or rather wider than the ordinary bazaar dungare, at Rs. 2 and upwards for 10 yards; unbleached strong chadars, khadi, at Re. 1-4 each; white khadi, brown, a coarse, strong cotton cloth, made of dyed yarn,

BOMBAY

UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

SOME very important proposals were made at the annual meeting of the University Senate, held at the hall of the University, on Saturday, at 5-15 p.m.

In the absence of Mr. Justice Jardine, the Vice-Chancellor, who is now on furlough, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Senior Fellow, occupied the chair. On the motion of Principal Hathornthwaite, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan was formally called to the chair. The minutes having been signed, the regular business before the Senate was proceeded with.

THE EXAMINATION REFORM COMMITTEE.

The first business was to consider the proposals submitted by the committee appointed to put in form the recommendations of the Examination Reform Committee.

The chairman said that from the Agenda paper it would be observed that the three proposals, which stood in the name of Mr. Mehta, grouped themselves into three divisions and referred to quite distinct subjects. It would be probably more agreeable to Mr. Mehta if he was to speak to all the proposals at once and include the whole in his opening remarks. The three proposals, of course, would be put to the meeting separately.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta then moved :—

1. That Regulation 11 of the Bye-Laws should be modified as follows :—

"The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of the Faculties, and ten Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportions : —

Four by the Faculty of Arts, one of whom shall be elected separately to represent the Physical and Experimental Sciences,

Two by the Faculty of Law,

Two " " of Medicine,

Two " " of Civil Engineering.

The Dean and Syndics of each Faculty shall constitute a sub committee of the Syndicate, shall have power to make rules for the delegation of business to the sub-committees as it may from time to time find necessary.

2. That the following be added to Regulation 12 after the word "Senate" in line 2 :—"To appoint and, if necessary, to remove Moderators or Superintending Examiners whenever the Syndicate may think it desirable for the purpose of revising and settling examination papers and of supervising the work of the examiners in assigning marks."

3. That the following be added under the heading "General," at page 98, Bombay University Calendar, 1895-96 :—

"1. The following are the Standards for passing the examinations :—

University School Final Examination.—To pass the examination the candidate must obtain one-third of the full marks in each of the necessary subjects, one-fourth of the full marks in each of two optional subjects, and a total of 250. No credit to be given for the third optional subject unless the candidate shall have passed in that subject.

Matriculation Examination.—To pass the examination the candidates must obtain one-third of the full marks in each language, and one-fourth of the full marks in History and Geography in Natural Science and in Mathematics (Arithmetic and Algebra and Euclid).

Previous, Intermediate, B.A., and First and Second B.Sc. Examinations.—To pass the examination the candidate must obtain thirty per cent. (30 per cent.) of the full marks in each subject. Should a candidate, however, not obtain 30 per cent. of the full marks in one subject only, he should be declared to have passed the examination, if on a review of the candidate's marks a majority of not less than two-thirds of the examiners present decide that the candidate should pass, provided always that no candidate shall so pass unless he obtained at least 45 per cent. of the total marks in all subjects. At the B.A. and First and Second B.Sc. the candidate must also obtain one-fifth of the full marks obtainable in each Practical Examination. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent. of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the First Class, and those obtaining 45 per cent. in the Second Class.

M. A. Examination.—To pass the examination the candidate must (*a*) obtain one-fourth of the full marks in each paper and in each practical examination, and (*b*) obtain one-third of the total marks obtainable. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent. of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the First Class, and those obtaining 45 per cent. in the Second Class.

First LL. B., Second LL. B, (new rules), and LL. B, (old rules) Examinations.—To pass the examination the candidate must (*a*) obtain one-third of the full marks in each subject, and (*b*) obtain one-half of the total marks obtainable. Those of the successful candidates who obtain two-third of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the First Division,

Honours-in-Law Examination.—To pass the examination the candidate must (*a*) obtain one-third of the full marks in each paper, or if the paper be divided into two parts, in each part, and (*b*) obtain one half of the total marks obtainable. Those of the successful candidates who obtain two-thirds of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the First Class.

Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids.—To pass the examination the candidate must obtain one-fourth of the full marks in the subject.

First and Second Examinations in Medicine.—To pass the examination the candidate must (*a*) obtain one-third of the full marks in each subject, and (*b*) obtain 45 per cent. of the total marks obtainable. Those of the successful candidates who obtain two-thirds of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the First Class.

L. M. and S. Examination.—To pass the examination the candidate must obtain one-half of the full marks in each subject. Those of the successful candidates who obtain two-thirds of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the First Class.

M. D. Examination.—To pass the examination candidates must obtain one-half of the full marks in each subject.

F. Ag., S. Ag., and Diploma in Agriculture Examinations.—To pass the examination the candidate must (*a*) obtain one-fourth of the full marks in each subject, and (*b*) obtain one-third of the total marks obtainable. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent. of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the First Class, and those obtaining 45 per cent. in the Second Class.

F. C. E. and S. C. E., Examinations.—To pass the examination the candidate must obtain (*a*) one-fifth of the full marks in the Practical Examination in Physics and in Chemistry and in the Practical Work in Engineering, (*b*) one-fourth of the full marks in each subject, and (*c*) one-third of the total marks obtainable. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent. of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the First Class, and those obtaining 45 per cent. in the Second Class.

L. C. E. Examination.—To pass the examination the candidate must obtain (*a*) one-fifth of the full marks in each practical examination and in the Project, (*b*) 45 per cent. (45) of the full marks in Civil Engineering, (*c*) one-fourth of the full marks in each of the other subjects, and (*d*) one-third of the total marks obtainable. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent. of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the First Class, and those obtaining 45 per cent. in the Second Class."

4. Candidates on application and on payment of a fee shall be furnished with their examination marks.

In moving the proposals for the acceptance of the Senate, the Hon. Mr. Mehta in the first place begged to submit to the Senate the report of the committee which was appointed some time ago. He need hardly tell them that the report of the Examination Reform Committee had been placed some years ago before the Senate and their recommendations were confirmed by the Senate, who referred the same to the Syndicate for the purpose of drawing up resolutions in respect of those recommendations. He did not intend to go into the whole history of the delay which was caused in the matter, but he might mention that although the Senate appointed a committee of their own for the purpose of putting those recommendations into form. The committee had performed their work, which would be seen by members of the Senate from the report which had been printed and circulated among them. He might mention that the report was unanimous, though he did not see the name of Father Dreckmann among the signatories, who stated that as a member he agreed to the proposals of the committee. As far as the committee was concerned, he thought it was right to point out that they had not quite literally followed out the recommendations of the previous committee, there being certain changes introduced in the present report. It would be remembered that when the committee was appointed, Father Dreckmann asked if they were bound to draw up resolutions as stated by the Senate ; and he (Mr. Mehta) pointed out that the committee was not bound to anything in its literal sense to follow the exact recommendations of the Examination Reform Committee, so long as they substantially adhered to the spirit of their recommendations. The committee had done their work in that spirit, and it would be observed from the first part of the proposal that while the Reform Committee recommended that the number of Syndics should be increased in all the faculties they had kept to the old number of four in the Faculty Arts, and two each in the Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. The committee had followed the three important recommendations of the old committee in respect of the introduction of the Deans as well as the organization of the Syndicate which might have the power to appoint sub-committees for the purpose of delegation of business. In a matter like that the committee thought it desirable to follow the policy of "give and take," and with a view to secure unanimity in the committee, a majority of the members gave in and keep the number of Syndics as they were mentioned in the resolution, and the report was thus unanimously passed. He did not propose at that stage to go into any reasons for the purpose of recommending the resolutions submitted to the Senate, particularly because they were carefully considered and adopted by the Senate on the previous occasion. Under the circumstances he would content himself with moving the resolutions in the form in which they were submitted to the Senate without assigning any reason why they should be adopted by them. It was not necessary for him to make three different speeches on each of the three resolutions, his remarks being directed to all the three resolutions, which might, however, be voted upon separately. (Applause.)

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the resolutions.

The chairman invited discussion on the first of the three resolutions. To this part of the resolution, one amendment was to be seen on the agenda, which stood in the name of Mr. Jamiatram Haridas. The latter obtained permission to withdraw it, and the amendment was withdrawn.

Principal Hathornthwaite said that he had glanced through the voluminous literature on the subject of the Examinatin Reform Committee on the files of the University Office, and had also listened to what had been said in that house on behalf of that committee during the past six or seven years, and one feature had struck him as common both to the documents he had read and speeches he had listened to, viz., the want of argument in favour of the proposed changes or of any change at all being wanted. It had not been proved or attempted to be proved that the present Syndicate was incompetent or crippled by want of numbers so as to be unable to grapple with the business of the University ; it had not been demonstrated how or why its efficiency would be increased by raising the number of its members from ten to fourteen, sixteen, or eighteen, for all these figures had been proposed. Some six years ago, the committee proposed to increase the number of the Syndicate from ten to sixteen, or including the Vice-Chancellor from eleven to seventeen ; then a few years later a sub-committee raised the number from seventeen to nineteen, and finally, last monsoon, another committee diminished the number from nineteen to fifteen, and he believed that if still another committee had sat upon the business the number would have been reduced from fifteen to the original eleven. But throughout all these proceedings there was a singular lack of arguments advanced in favour of the proposed changes ; the Senate was told that the change was desirable or necessary, but not why, and to-day, no reasons whatever had been assigned. They were asked to accept the reforms on the *ipse dixit* of his learned friend Mr. Mehta, and really it was a leap in the dark a venture into the unknown. An Executive body to be efficient must be as small as possible consistently with the representation of all interests and all departments, otherwise, if too large, it was liable to degenerate into a mere debating club and would cease to be a sober executive weighted with a proper sense of personal responsibility. At present all interest were adequately represented in the Syndicate and no advantage was likely to be gained by adding four more members which would compensate for the diminution of efficiency caused by the numerical increase. As the number of members of an Executive was enlarged, so was the feeling of responsibility of each individual member weakened, and it was quite possible by enlarging a committee to subdivide the responsibility to such an extent that the share of responsibility of each individual would ultimately become indefinitely small, and to use a mathematical phrase—vanish in the limit. Again the present Syndicate of eleven with difficulty coped with the increasing work of the University and avoided arrears, and an enlarged Syndicate would have still greater difficulty in getting through the business punctually. All documents connected with the agenda of the University had to be circulated among the Syndics in order, and so the proposed increase of four would increase the delay in the circulation and to a corresponding extent retard the despatch of business and diminish the efficiency of the Executive. He did not say that it was wrong, or mischievous to increase the Syndicate from eleven to fifteen, but that no proof had been advanced for the necessity or advisability of the increase ; and when a change was proposed the onus of proof of its being required lay on the shoulders of those who proposed and supported it. It had not been proved that any new interest would be represented or served by the suggested expansion of, the Syndicate, and it had not been proved that any object would be secured which could not be better and more expeditiously attained under present arrangements. He now passed on to another argument ; it had been suggested that the expansion of the Syndicate was desirable so as to include the Deans, that it was felt by many to be anormaly that the Deans should be mere dignified and ornamental personages who occasionally graced a comfortable arm-chair at Faculty meetings, and that the time had arrived for them to be utilised and made to work, and that therefore they should be incorporated in the Syndicate. A good deal might be said for that side of the question, but he would remind the Senate that a good deal might also be said for the opposite view and for leaving things as they were. It had frequently been found convenient in the past for the University to have at its disposal these honourable sinecures, so that they might be conferred on those who at some time had done good service to the University, but who from the exalted officers they held or the laborious lives they led had no leisure for the performance of the onerous duties of Syndic. And, as an instance in point he was sure he expressed the feeling of all present when he said that they would all regret the operation of the scheme under consideration if its effect were to remove from one of their Deaneries, the Chief Justice of Bombay, who, owing to the pressure of his judicial duties had been obliged to abdicate the office of Syndic. Even if in the judgment of this house the time had arrived when the Dean should be expected to take their share in the executive work of the University by joining the Syndicate, still no change in the numerical strength of the Syndicate was required. Under present Bye-Laws there was nothing to prevent a Dean from being a Syndic also, and this had occurred over and over again in the past. His predecessor, Dr. Wordsworth several times been Dean as well as Syndic ; only last year the same gentleman held the offices of Dean and Syndic in the Faculty of Civil Engineering. All that was required was to make that habitual and compulsory in the future which had been exceptional and accidental in the past, and the object would be at once attained by ordaining that the faculties should first elect their Syndics and then from their Syndics choose their Deans. No such resolution as that laid before the meeting by Mr. Mehta was therefore necessary in order to include their Deans in the Syndicate if such a course were desirable. He now passed on to the second para. in Mr. Mehta's first proposition that dealt with the delegation of business to sub-committe of the Syndicate, this arrangement being suggested so as to economise time and save trouble in the enlarged Syndicate it was proposal to form, create and to him that this proposed would be an embarrassing *imperium in imperio*. He was opposed to any such dividend responsibility and to the system of dual government which would be introduced by any devolution of the powers of the Syndicate as a whole to sub-committees of itself. He did not know whether it was intended that a question referred to one of these contemplated sub-committees was to be finally disposed of by such sub-committees, or was to come before the whole Syndicate for ultimate disposal after the details had been threshed out by the sub-committee. If the former, he would ereatainly object strongly to investing any sub-committee with the authority of the whole Syndicate, and would regard such an arrangement as highly dangerous ; the latter course, he fabricated, if the whole business of the Syndicate would be saved by the sub-committee arrangement, for, if all Syndics had finally to consider any matter and acquaint themselves with its details they might as well have its papers circulated among them in order as at present. Again the proposal to invest the Syndicate with the power of appointing sub-committees itself was altogether unnecessary and superfluous, as the Syndicate already possessed that power and often exercised it. Sub-committees were frequently appointed for the transaction of particular and specified business or for the purpose of conducting a definite enquiry, but in he end all the acts of each sub committee came before the whole Syndicate for review and approval. Under present arrangements, therefore the object of the proposal before them was fully attained and no fresh legislation on the subject was necessary. He now passed to another view of the question together and would consider the proposal with reference to the relations between the Syndicate and Senate. The business they were engaged in considering came before them without the "introductory time honoured formula" as recommended by the Syndicate" on the agenda paper It was a source of regret to him that it was so, and no doubt would be also to those he was addressing, as it indicated that the relations between the Syndicate and the Senate were not what they ought to be and were capable of improvement. He was coming forward as peace-maker to-night, and after a few remarks would conclude with an amendment which, if accepted, would promote the better feeling they all desired. The present proposal for the expansion of the Syndicate came before them without the approval of the Syndicate, but he might also say without its disapproval, for it had never considered the business at all. He would put it to the Senate whether it was in accordance with ordinary courtesy to ignor their own committee, the Syndicate, in this way by bringing forward in this hurried manner a proposal dealing with their constitution and vitally affecting their interests without even consulting them. And they were showing want of respect to the head of their Executive, the Vice-Chancellor, in not giving him the opportunity of expressing his views on so important a question. No wonder ill-feeling was generated when the ordinary canons of politeness were thus disregarded. As the proceedings of the Reform Committee had already extended over nearly seven years a few days or weeks longer would not much matter, and a proposal of this serious nature ought not to be rushed through the Senate until the Syndicate and Vice-Chancellor had considered it. He, therefore, suggested to his honourable friend, Mr. Mehta, in the interest of peace and friendliness, that he permit his proposal to drop for the present with the object of its being referred to the Syndicate. Much would be gained and nothing could be lost by such a proceeding, for Mr. Mehta could then immediately lay his proposal before the Syndicate and have it fully discussed there. He might convert his brothren or they might convert him, or the Vice Chancellor might convert them all, and in the end a far better scheme might be evolved than any yet suggested by the numerous committees or sub-committees. In a few weeks, therefore, Mr. Mehta might be standing there and proposing his scheme not only on behalf of his own committees, but also on behalf of the Syndicate ; or, if the worst happened and no again came before them as he did to-night without the support of the Syndicate, he would still be the richer by having performed a generous and polite action in the interests of peace. With the object of allowing Mr. Mehta's motion to be withdrawn without further discussion, and without being either formally approved or disapproved, he therefore proposed the amendment provided in Bye-Law 65, "That the meeting pass to the next business on the statement."

Professor O. V. Muller seconded the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Chimonlal Hiralal Setalwad remarked that Principal Hathornthwaite asked the Senate to pass on to the next business. The chief reason assigned by him for such a course was that the matter had not been considered by the Syndicate, and must therefore go back to that body. He also stated that the relations between the Syndicate and the Senate were not only not cordial, but were strained and it would therefore be respectful if the Senate were to beg or rather go down on their knees to the Syndicate and ask them to consider the resolution moved by Mr. Mehta. He, (the speaker) was very sorry that Principal Hathornthwaite should have on that occasion referred to a matter of such delicate nature and alluded to the strained relations between the two bodies. He (Mr. Chimonlal) respectfully asked through whose fault it was that the relations were not of a very friendly character? Was it the Senate or the Syndicate to blame in the matter? The Senate by a large majority adopted the proposals of the Examination Reform Committee and requested the Syndicate to frame resolutions and in fact to give effect to the resolutions passed by the Senate. But what did the Syndicate do? They pigeonholed the proposals and the correspondence on the subject for a period of two years, and this showed their respect to the Senate, by entirely disregarding the orders or mandate of that superior body. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) They did not now care to modify the proposals, if they did not approve of them, nor condescended to inform the Senate as to what they had done with the proposals entrusted to them. The Senate had accordingly to appoint their own committee for the simple reason that their executive body would not carry out their mandate. The Senate was not, after all this, going to ask the Syndicate to consider the proposals. It was Senate that was wronged by the Syndicate, and not the latter by the Senate. Discussing the arguments advanced by Principal Hathornthwaite, the Hon. Mr. Setalwad said, that sub-committees formed from larger number of Syndics contemplated by the resolution would greatly facilitate the business, and the inclusion of the Deans in the Syndicate would enable them to render substantial service to that body instead, being as hitherto merely the ornamental figureheads of each of the faculties. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. K. N. Bahadurji opposed Principal Hathornthwaite's proposal for two reasons, namely, that in the first place the mover had made out no case, and in the second place the original motion was a very sensible one.

On a division, Principal Hathornthwaite's motion was last only eight members voting for it and a large number against it. The first part of the Hon. Mr. Mehta's proposal was carried by 47 votes to 7.

The second part of the Hon. Mr. Mehta's resolution which related to the appointment and removal of moderators and superintendency examiners, was next discussed.

Dr. Bhalchandra having seconded the proposal, the various amendments thereon were considered. Mr. Jamietram having been allowed to withraw his amendment.

Mr. Goverdhanram Tripathi moved an amendment to the effect that the appointment or removal of the moderators and the superintending examiners should not be left to the discretion of the Syndicate, but must be made compulsory, but as it was not seconded it fell through. He then moved his second amendment, to the effect that the appointments of the moderators or superintending examiners should be ordinarily made tenable for not less than five years. He remarked that he was afraid, his second amendment would meet the same fate as his former one. (Hear, hear and laughter.)

The Hon. Mr. Mehta : You had better withdraw it.

Mr. Tripathi : I know I have no hope, but I will take my chance to a seconder, (Laughter, and hear, hear.)

This amendment was also not seconded, and it fell to the ground.

Principal Hathornthwaite objected to the proposal on three grounds. First the English was bad and he was surprised that his learned friend Mr. Mehta would permit his name to be associated with doubtful English. The fault was pointed out and amendment accepted by the proposal). Secondly the proposal was altogether unnecessary as its present Bye-Laws invested the Syndicate with the power of appointing and removing examiners, and there was no doubt that the term "Examiner" was sufficiently elastic and comprehensive to include "Superintending Examiner" or" Moderator" Legislation was therefore superfluous since the Syndicate undoubtedly already possessed the power it was now proposed to confer on them. Thirdly, the arrangement proposed was inadvisable. It would lead to larger expenditure and with an examination *mandap* just destroyed by a conflagration and with pressing and expensive reforms impending any increase in expenditure required careful watching moderators The number of suitable men available for moderator's post was limited ; academic etiquette very properly forbade the appointment of syndics, and every eminent and learned men appointed to the office of moderator removed one efficent man from the list of ordinary examiner's and narrowed the already narrow area of choice for them. Again great friction ill-feeling and resentment must arise by any attempt on the part of the Syndicate to shroud moderators over the heads of Boards of examiners for the purpose of inspecting their question papers and revising the standards if necessary ; such sentiments could not improve the efficiency of their examinations, and the best type of examiners would not improbably decline office under such a system. The object of the proposal being to maintain proper standards, and prevent fluctuation of standards, was in his opinion already sufficiently attained by a less objectionable method. Under present arrangements a senior examiner, a man of years and of greater experience and reputation than his fellows, would naturally graviate towards such a position as was here contemplated, without being formally invested with an odious and invidious office and without any official appointment. Under its present or under any system all that was wanted was to appoint its very best examiners available and then their examinations would be conducted efficiently ; but he thought that matters involving the relations of examiners to each other should be left to adjust themselves and should not be interfered with by the Syndicate. The object of Mr. Mehta's proposal would be secured by the Syndicate appointing in each set of examiners on or more qualified by age, learning and experience to direct the deliberations of the rest and control the actions of younger and less experienced colleagues, and this was now the policy of the Syndicate and had been its policy he believed for some years. The Syndicate made a practice of associating elder and well-seasoned examiners with younger and less trained examiners, with the object of preventing fluctuations of standard, and that object he thought was satisfactorily attained and without incurring the disadvantages of Mr. Mehta's proposal.

Dr. P. Peterson wished to offer a few remarks with regard to reasons advanced by Principal Hathornthwaite. With regard to the point raised of bad English of the second part of the resolution, he was at one with him. They ought to be careful about their English, which was horribly bad in the present instance. Dr. Peterson hoped Mr. Mehta would accept the amendment suggested by which they were very thankful to Principal Hathornthwaite. If they were to judge by the sidelights thrown by Principal Hathornthwaite in his speech the Syndicate would have rejected *en bloc* all these proposals, if they were referred to them in the same way as Principal Hathornthwaite propose to do at that meeting. Principal Hathornthwaite considered the resolution superfluous, unnecessary, and desirable, but in view of the fact that examiners were often in the habit of drawing up long and difficult papers, of which Dr. Peterson had enough experience, being both on the board of Syndicate and an examiner for a number of years, it must be left to the discretion of the Syndicate to appoint moderators and supervising examiners as contemplated by the resolution. He saw no reason why such a course should be resented.

The Hon Mr. Mehta observed that he had not, after all, very much to say after what had fallen from Dr. Peterson. He accepted the verbal alteration suggested by Principal Hathornthwaite. He (Mr. Mehta) thought that it would be a very good thing if that gentleman were asked for a short time to lecture the the students of his college in logic. Principal Hathornthwaite contended, that the power sought to be given to the Syndicate was already there, and it was never abused. Principal Hathornthwaite's English, which was always so pure, limpid and clear—(laughter)—is, and without any mistake was, distinctly understood to say that the power was there, and it was never abused by the Syndicate, and the Principal had no occasion to find fault with that body, which was as infallible as the Pope to his mind. If that was the case, why should he fear the inclusion of the clause, that when it was found that the present rules did not include it. With regard to the remark, that the proposed reform would cost some money, he, (the Hon. Mr. Mehta) remarked that by incurring expenses in that direction they would be able to show to Government the University was in need of more money and rather than show a small surplus by withholding such expenses if they could prove that they required means to introduce some very urgent, necessary, and essential reforms, they would be in a better position to advance arguments which would go home to Government, that it was absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the University, that the contribution which they had been making for so many years past, should, if not increased, be continued in the future. (Applause.)

The proposal, which was amended by putting into parenthesis the words "and if necessary to remove," was put to vote and carried by a large majority.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta next moved the third part of his proposal, and remarked that there was a certain amount of misapprehension with regard to the part of the proposal which related to the standards of examinations. He pointed out that what was up to now an open secret, and was well-known to both examiners as well as students, would be published in the Calendar. The inclusion of the percentages of marks for the various examinations would be fixed and laid down in the Calendar, and would no longer be an unwritten rule as was the case up to present.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the proposal.

Mr. Tripathi moved an amendment giving to the moderators and superintending examiner's powers to give grace marks, but not being seconded, it fell through.

Mr. Rustom K. R Kama moved an amendment to the effect that candidates passing in the first class, and successful candidates in M. D. Honours, L.L.B. examinations, should be arranged in order of merit as was done in Oxford and Cambridge.

Mr. N. V Gokhle seconded the amendment, which was accepted by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, and was included in the original motion.

Professor Muller was opposed to the publication of the percentages of marks in their Calendar, though he did not object to a separate manual or instruction book being issued to the examiners. He was afraid that the publication of the percentages would not add to the good name and prestige of the graduates of the University. (Hear, hear.)

Principal Hathornthwaite was averse to stating officially in the University regulations the marks and precentages required to pass our examinations and to publishing this information in the Calendar. Unfortunately the tendency of all examinations was to encourage cram and to discourage honest and genuine study of a subject ; examinations were of their very nature more or less mechanical, and it should be the aim of the University to strip them of that character as far as possible and to make them a test of real knowledge and intellectual worth. Whereas officially to publish the percentages of marks and to lay such emphasis upon them as to include a notification on the subject in the Calender was to stamp indelibly upon our examinations their mechanical character, and would act as a direct invitation to students to conduct their studies entirely with the ignoble view of attaining a certain percentage of marks and with little or no regard to self-culture, or whether the subject they were required to read was interesting or fitted to elevate and educate their minds. In his opinion the pages of the University Calender would be irreparably disfigured if any such statements about the exact numbers of marks for each, for passing the various examinations as were now suggested found a place there. Further they should remember that the University system was not of indigenous growth in this country, but was an exotic transplanted from the west and therefore, when any University question like the present was before them they should enquire what view was taken of such questions in the best type of University in Europe. The analogy of the English universities was entirely against any such arrangement as that proposed, and the feeling of cultured men in Europe was altogether opposed to this sordid and extremely mechanical conception of examinations. At Oxford and Cambridge no percentages of marks defaced the Calender, and no columns of figures disfigured the margins of examination papers as in this University. He had not the much distant idea how many marks he himself got in any examination he had even undergone at Cambridge, Classical Tripos, Mathematical Tripos, or any other examination ; he had no idea how many marks were required to pass any of the examinations, and never wanted to know, and none of his fellow-students even wanted the know. They placed the fullest confidence in the ability, fairness, and impartiality of their examiners, did their very best in their examinations and left the rest to their examiners and to providence. And it would be far better for Bombay students if they would do likewise, if they would cease from elevating percentages of marks into a fetish and worshipping it and from letting their minds dwell on this degraded view of examinations. For reasons of this kind he was opposed to publishing statements of marks in the calendar, and he was sure the effect of such publication would be injurious to many while beneficial to none, and would not increase the dignity and prestige of the University.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta described Mr. Muller's arguments as tantamount to sailing under false colours. (Hear, hear.) The University did not wish to proclaim to the world that their graduates were more proficient than they actually were. If they, however, wished to do so, they must raise their standards but not allow their graduates to pass under false colours, to put on the feathers of a peacock as long as they were not peacocks. (Laughter and applause.) Principal Hathornthwaite argued that it would lead to cram as if the students under the present system did not cram. They unfortunately had not a wise and prudent set of examiners as they had in Oxford and Cambridge, to whom the fates of their candidates could confidently be entrusted. It was after all an utopean idea to say that they had entire confidence in the examiners to whom everything should be left. But so many complaints were made against these examiners, not only by the candidates, but by principals and professors of the affiliated colleges, that living as they were in an un-utopian world, any changes that they proposed should be made in the light of day. (Applause.)

The proposal was put to vote and carried.

VALIDATING THE ACTION OF THE SYNDICATE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade then moved a resolution validating the action of the Sydicate in having departed from certain rules and regulations of the University on account of the plague and the destruction of the examination mandup by fire. The Syndicate had in their discretion changed the time and place of the several examinations, and the Senate by way of approving and validating the action of the Syndicate, passed certain amendments in their Regulations. Dr. Bhalchundra had given notice of an amendment which was found to be more appropriate, and as it was adopted by the mover of the original proposition, it was carried.

GUJARAT LAW CLASS.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, as recommended by the Syndicate the Gujarat Law Class was recognised in the Faculty of Law for the purposes of the First L. L. B. examination for a further period of five years beginning from June 1896.

RECOGNITION OF A COLLEGE.

On the motion of Principal Hathornwaite, as recommended by the Syndicate, the College, which the Superintendent, Maratha School, Bombay, proposed to open, was recognised in the Faculty of Arts for the purpose of the Provious Examination for a period of fours years.

This finished the business before the Senate.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The presentation of prizes to the successful Kumar-students of this college came off, on Friday, at 4 p.m. Colonel Hunter, Political Agent, presided on the occasion. The walls of the beautiful hall of the college were decorated with evergreens, and the railing of the gallery, overlooking the hall, was embellished with flags of colours, red, green, and buff, bearing in gold letters the names of the principalities of the past and present students of this college.

All European officers and ladies of the station, the Chiefs and Thakore Sahibs now in Rajkot, notably among them being the Thakore Sahibs of Bhownagar, Gondal, and Palitana, the members of the local bar, and native officials, and gentry of the station were present. After the president had taken his seat, the able and energetic principal of the college, in the person of Mr. C. W. Waddington, B.A. (Oxon), of the Gujerat College fame, opened the proceedings by reading the succinct report of the college, which gave a luminous and satisfactory survey of the solid work, progress, and prosperity of this unique institution, the only one of its kind in this Presidency, established some twenty-five years back, with the laudable object of providing edification for princes, under the first principalship of the late lamented Major Macnaghten, the father of this college, which will always remain as the abiding scene of his youthful labours. Kumars of every ruling race find a home in the sacred precincts of this institution for imbibing the noble principles of a ruler, and enlightening their ideas, and receive equal attention from the popular and learned principal, under whose fostering care the education of our would-be rulers is mainly directed with marked efficiency, a fact which is corroborated by the salutary reforms introduced into their states by the *alumni* of this bless *Alma-Mater*. That the present principal has kept up the prestige and traditions of the college is fully evidenced by the reports of the examiners, who point to the teaching throughout being educative, and the results in the way of instruction accurate and well-diffused. This reflects no small credit on the principal and his experienced staff, if one can fully realize the difficulties of teaching princes, to many of whom the very sight of a book is repulsive. The report over, several of the Kumars went through a programme of recitations, delivered with great distinctness and point, which delightful entertainment much pleased the audience. The principal devotes his unremitting attention to all that serves to promote the moral and physical welfare of his Royal pupils.

The recitations over, the worthy president distributed the prizes to their Royal recipients, who received them as trophies of their victories gained in their scholastic career. The report of the Principal was reviewed in some of its most salient points by the president, in the course of which he gave some wholesome advice to the kumars, and exhorted them to leave some tangible mark of their college career by following in the wake of the late Maharajah, Sir Takht-Singhji Sahib of Bhavnagar, whose princely donations and hatimlike liberality is known far and wide in Western India. The distribution of pan-sopari and garlands, and the singing of the national anthem terminated the proceedings, after which the president left his chair amid defening cheers of the Kumars.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is, we understand, intended to call a public meeting at Calcutta shortly to consider the desirability of raising an Indian Famine Relief Fund.

THE cash balances in civil treasuries and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks had fallen as low as 7¼ crores on November 30th, while the balance in the Reserve treasuries was between 71 and 72 lakhs. The latter on the 8th instant had risen to 81 lakhs.

THE Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Properties have appointed, to-day, as a day of humiliation, and general prayers for the extinction of the prevalent plague and famine. A public jashan ceremony will be held, at the Sett Wadiaji's Fire-Temple, at Churni wady, at 4 p.m. All Parsees are cordially invited.

WE learn of a serious disturbance of the public peace created by the fishermen and other castes, inhabiting the coast of Bassein, during the last week. The rioters are Native Christians, and call themselves descendants of the Portuguese. They had been demanding for some days past that the Collector of Bassein should adopt measures to get the prices of grain and liquor reduced. Seeing that their grievances had not been remedied, they collected in large mobs and paraded the principal parts of the city, on Thursday last. At one time they are said to have gone to the Collector's bungalow, armed with sticks and clubs, to press their demands. Matters grew serious, and the police being unable to cope with the mobs, they were ordered to fire upon them, with the result that two men were killed and others wounded. An addition was subsequently made to the police force for the preservation of order. The ring leaders escaped to their own boats, and sailed away, and could not therefore be arrested. Others have been taken into custody, one-fourth of them being Native Christians.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, on Saturday, Yakoob Shumsain, an Israelite, was placed on his trial, a second time, on a charge of having, on the 26th September last, voluntarily caused simple hurt, with a knife to his wife. In the former trial, the accused was charged with an attempt to murder, and with voluntarily causing hurt, and with voluntarily causing simple hurt to his wife. The jury acquitted the prisoner of the first two charges, and convicted him, by a majority, of the last charge, under grave and sudden provocation. Mr. Justice Strachey did not agree with the last part of the verdict, and ordered a re-trial of the prisoner. On Saturday, he was charged before his Lordship and another common jury, with causing his wife simple hurt. The jury unanimously convicted the prisoner of causing simple hurt under grave, but not sudden, provocation. His Lordship agreed with the verdict and sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

THE Calcutta Port Commissioners have decided to provide a weigh-bridge, at a cost of Rs. 5,000, for the coaling berths at the Kidderpur Docks, and that a charge of eight annas per wagon for weighing coal shipped at the Docks be adopted under section 105, and submitted for the approval of Government.

IN connection with the Rawalpindi Bazaar riot a Pathan Sepoy belonging to the 27th Punjab Infantry has turned Queen's evidence. Seven men are now in the lock-up pending the inquiry, *viz.*, five men of the 27th Punjab Infantry, one of the 33rd Punjab Infantry, and one of the 9th Lancers.

IT is notified that the annual camp-of-exercise of the Behar Light Horse will take place at Silout, eight miles from Mozufferpore, assembling on the 17th January and lasting till the 21st, when the regiment will march to Mozufferpore for the inspection on the 22nd. His Excellency General Sir George White, V.C., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, has intimated his intention of being present for a portion, if not for the whole, of the camp, and also that he will inspect the corps.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN VAUGHAN, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Bengal Circle, has been placed on special duty in connection with anti-cholera inoculation. Surgeon-Lieutenant Peck, who has been on special duty under the Medical Board, acts for Surgeon-Captain Vaughan.

HEAVY sentences were passed by Justice Jenkins, at the Calcutta Sessions, on Monday, on four men charged with gang robbery in Calcutta. Three of the prisoners, named Hutchins, D'Cruz, and Gomez, received ten years' penal servitude, and Sheikh Abdul 6½ years.

THE Culcutta Medical Board have addressed a letter to the Municipal Commissioners in which they ask whether the state of affairs brought to light by the reports of the sanitary officers was or was not reported to the Commissioners by the Health Officer ; further, whether the law as it stands has been sufficient to enable the Commissioners to deal with the case, and if the law has not been enforced, why not?

MR. FINUCANE, Revenue Secretary to the Bengal Government, has returned to Calcutta after a tour through the famine areas in Behar and Western Bengal. His report will show how widespread is the present distress.

SURGEON-MAJOR NEIL CAMPBELL, who has just returned to Assam from the Andamans, where he was employed for eight months as Principal Medical Officer, has now been temporarily placed on special duty to enquire into and report on the causes of the heavy mortality among coolies going to Assam in the steamers and at the debarkation depots. It will be remembered that last cold weather the mortality from cholera was so heavy as to necessitate the suspension of coolie emigration for a time, and during the present year it is well that special precautions should be taken, as owing to scarcity in the recruiting districts, the number of emigrant coolies is unusually large.

ALL the members of the Executive Council, except the Commander-in-Chief, are now at the cold weather head-quarters of Government, and the additional members of the Legislative Council from the various provinces have begun to arrive. Mr. Alan Cadell, of the N.-W.P., reached Calcutta, on Wednesday last, and Mr. Rees was to arrive there, via Rangoon, before the end of the week.

IN times of famine there must be always gruesome sights in every poor-house opened in the distressed districts, and the public may hastily come to the conclusion that the Government officials are failing in their duty when descriptions are published of wrecked men and women dying of starvation after arrival at the spot where relief can be obtained. It should, however, be remembered that these sufferers have delayed too long in leaving their homes and making for the poor-houses. They may belong to British or native territory, and in the latter case they may have had to travel many miles before reaching a town where the Government offers relief. They are invariably of the poorest classes, who trust to charity for their daily food, on else village artizans who depend for their livelihood in normal seasons on the odd jobs offered to them. When scarcity begins charity is at once contracted, and as real famine appears work is no longer forthcoming. Then it is that these classes suffer and as they are loth to leave their villages so long as they can get even a mouthful of food, they gradually become weaker and weaker. They eventually start on their journey to some town in an enfeebled state, they are almost starved to death on the way, and when they arrive their physical strength is nearly exhausted. The very food offered to them them cannot, in many cases, be digested, owing to their starved condition, and they are fit subject for the doctor rather than for the superintendents of the poor-houses. It is impossible to save all these poor creatures, however wide may be the relief-operations. Fortunately it is only in the earlier periods of famine that they su

BABULLA TANK PROJECT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are highly obliged to Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani for the able manner in which he brought this matter before the Corporation. The untiring energy and devoted zeal exhibited by Mr. Kayani in the cause has met with universal applause in the Mandvie ward. But I am extremely sorry to read "Murad's" note, in your issue of the 9th instant, and to I "Murad" has brought out some germs of the cholera and other dire diseases. It is a very remarkable research I hope, "Murad" will be good enough to send the said germs to Dr. Haffkine or the Pasteur's Institute at Paris, and I am sure he will be honoured as with M.D., LL.D.!! He will oblige Dr. Weir if he provides with such germs. Certainly he found one thing, and that is disappointment. He says that the tank is filthy and poisonous Henceforth, if the residents about the tank take a little trouble to throw the filthy things into dust-bins, and not into the tank the water will remain as fresh as may be required for most purposes. "Murad" thinks of sending a representation to the Corporation to sanction the project, but he may rest assured that the Corporation, have good sence enough to reject such hundred representations, or I may say misrepresentations. It is able to refute a single statement made by Mr. K. H. Kayani as well as the petitioners? "Murad" is doing a great deal of unjustice to the simple minded and voice less residents of the Mandvie ward by such misleading letter and I fully trust that he will not venture to take up any more of your valuable space unless he has something tangible.—Yours, &c.,

A RATE-PAYER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I feel it my duty to publicly thank the Corporation, on behalf of the rate-payers and residents of the Mandvie ward, for having paid a due consideration to their representation and reject d the report of the sub-committee, advising to convert the Babulla Tank into a public park, for the use of Mandvie residents. In doing so, I must say that the part played by the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta was highly admirable and remarkably praiseworthy, in asmuch as the honourable member once was a staunch supporter to the scheme, but now, when fully convinced; that the Babulla Tank project was entirely useless and unnecessary, readily took part in the debate, and strongly supported the amendment, rejecting the sub-committee's report. Also Messrs. Wacha and Shroff, be it said to their credict, displayed a worthy and remarkable conscientiousness in the Babulla Tank discussion, because in fact they too, like Mr. Mehta, were in favour of the project, and were also members of the committee and sub-committee. Finally, Mr. Editor, I most sincerely thank you, on behalf of the Mandvie residents, for the kindness you have shown me in bringing this matter into its true colours.

"Murad" again appears, in your yesterdays issue. It is useless to pay any attention to such bogus and anonymous letters, because "Murad" (whosoever he may be) had not contradicted, a single argument put forth by me against the carrying out of the Babulla Tank project. The overwhelming majority, (only three or four members being in favour of the proposal, clearly shows that my arguments were worth attention.—Yours, &c.,

KHIMJI HIRJI KAYANI.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The general idea that libraries are a means to promote the progress of knowledge within a very limited sum, and that they also enable men in all circumstances to take advantage of such institutions, without materially placing it beyond their means, is indubiously a fact without argument. But this idea does not hold water with the "French Library," commonly known as the "Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque. This library is the only institution of its kind which does not share with its co-institutes, in removing the difficulties under which persons in general, i.e., the French-knowing classes, students in particular, labour. As it is the institution seems to be intended for an elite or persons who are better off. It is therefore an evident fact, that it would supply the wants of the poor students. The insuperable barrier which this institute has placed in the way of the little world of French students is that it does not bring within their reach the French literature, for an amount for which other institutes can well afford the enjoyment. There are only two classes at present to this institution, the first and the life member class. I do not know exactly what donation a life member has to pay, but it cannot exceed Rs. 100. As for a first class member, he, having to pay Rs. 3 for a quarter, has to pay, in addition to it, an admission fee of Rs 5; which I have no doubt may be to stand as a security, in case any article should be broke or lost. This precaution, Sir, is quite unnecessary as it is not impracticable for a library of its situation to possess volumes perhaps of double that amount. For all that, the library should not be open for rich only, but should be open for the poor alike. And in order that persons or students in a middle station of life should get a footing therein, the institution ought not to limit itself to two classes only; but there ought likewise to be second and third class, fees of which should be charged proportionately, which is however understood. The admission fee should be entirely removed; and in lieu of which a recommandation not only from a member of the library, but also from a well-known person, should be made compulsory. This being the only French institution of its kind in Bombay, the facility thus afforded would bring in a multitude of members, who have long been in want of one; and the library might enjoy ten times its former income. Sir, I therefore request, through the columns of your valuable paper, the members of the committee and the founder of the institute, that benevolent gentleman, to adopt this scheme where by, they shall be conferring a boon on the students, and I as well as those concerned shall feel infinitely grateful.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 11. PAUVRETE.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK IN THE SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. SELOUS has, in an interview with a Reuter's representative, the expressed his opinion that the arrangement made by Mr. Rhodes with the Matabele will be adhered to by whole people. What he most dreads for the future of South Africa is a race conflict—a war between the Dutch and the English, which certain parties on both sides appear desirous of fomenting. While the recent rebellion will only put the country back for a time, Mr. Selous says that the effects of the rinderpest will be felt for years and years to come.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes had subscribed £5,000 towards the memorials to be erected to the memory of the victims of the Matabele rising.

In a communication to *Nature*, on the subject of rinderpest in Africa, Sir John Kirk contends that the German Government, equally with our own, "has been guilty of gross negligence" in not studying the nature of the disease during the last half-dozen years, within which period it has killed off the cattle, and the wild game in the British and German possessions in East and Central Africa. Up to the time that the epidemic reached the Zambesi, much might have been done—had the nature of the disease been then understood—to limit its progress; while the German possessions in South West Africa might have been further protected had steps been taken to avert its progress at the Kalahari Desert. Major Lugard, writing recently from near the Botletle River, says the plague has reached Sekome's Town (near Lake Ngami), and will presently be in Damaraland and German South-West Africa. He adds that there is nothing more extraordinary than the different classes of animals that have been attacked in various localities. In East Africa the buffalo, eland, and giraffe probably suffered most. The common water buck, all hartebeests, and zebra were, he thinks, exempt. On the Botletle River it is said that the crocodile and hippopotamus, and even elephants, donkeys, and dogs, are affected, and that the animals go mad before death and become very dangerous. Sir John Kirk thinks that the investigation which Dr. Koch is about to make on behalf of the Government of Cape Colony may result in preventing the disease from being transmitted to this country by means of hides, ect., but that it is too late to save South Africa.

PROF. JUDD ON RUBIES.

AT the Imperial Institute, on Nov. 23, Prof. J. W. Judd, C.B., F.R.S., delivered a lecture on "Rubies, natural and artificial, with special reference to their occurrence in the British Empire." Sir C. E. Bernard occupied the chair. Prof. Judd said the ruby maintained its position still as the material which embodied the highest money value in the smallest possible compass. The true ruby was a red variety of crystallised oxide of aluminium. What was commonly spoken of "as the great ruby in the British crown" was really a spinel. Little was known as to the truth of the assertion that rubies were found in Afghanistan and Tibet. Upper Burma rubies had long been known as the source of the finest rubies, also of that wonderful red stone, the rubellite, regarded by the Chinese as the most precious of all stones. The most wonderful ingenuity was shown by the Burmese in the way in which they employed the most primitive appliances in carrying on mining operations; and the question of abolishing primitive methods of working and substituting hydraulic methods needed a great deal of consideration.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES no Fay a moment is safe; Sprinkle Ance Specific, the King of your Remedies, for it is MADON, PONS & Co. Bombay.

THE INDIAN FAMINE AND RUSSIAN SYMPATHY.

AT the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, on Nov. 25, Mr. Whittaker said that, as Lancashire was so greatly interested in India, they ought to take steps to show their sympathy with the people of India, in this crisis. It was resolved to write to Lord George Hamilton, stating that if public help became necessary the chairman would start a fund with that object. Eighteen years ago Blackburn raised £15,000 for the relief of the distress caused by famine in India.

The Lord Mayor of London is in close touch with the Indian authorities and the Secretary of State on the subject of the scarcity in India, and will open a national relief fund the moment they apprize him of the necessity for that course.

Sir Richard Temple, speaking in an "interview" with regard to the suggestion of a voluntary fund for the relief of the people of India and the proposed Russian fund, is reported to have said:—

Of course it is very kind, good, and charitable of the people in England to raise private funds for the relief of the famine in India, but the crisis is of such magnitude that no voluntary or private effort can meet it in the least degree. But the money would have an excellent moral effect on the natives of India as evincing European sympathy. This remark is even more applicable to Russia. It is most kind of the Russian authorities to make efforts for so distant a population as that of India. The people of Russia have the example of their own famine, before them, where, as I understand, the relief of the suffering was never wholly undertaken by the Government. Probably they will be glad to learn hereafter that in India it is undertaken completely. I must add, however, that in no other country except British India would such an undertaking be accepted by the Government. I think the Indian official would think it very invidious to question the purity of motive as regards public charity in regard to any nation with whom we are at peace, and would accept the charitable efforts of the Russians upon the fullest assumption that the charity was meant in the best sense of the term. I think the natives would accept it much in the same way as they would accept relief from English, French, German or Asiatic sources. In conclusion, Sir R. Temple said the presence of the Viceroy in the affected areas could have nothing but a beneficial effect upon the natives, so long as his journey did not take the character of a triumphal march, which was all very well in times of peace and prosperity. Disorders, of course, were bound to occur, but these outbreaks were invariably against the grain dealers, and not risings against the Governor.

The *Times'* article on "Indian Affairs," on November 23, gave an interesting "Indian View" of the famine, showing, among other things, how the famine is a criterion of the changes in native opinion. Years ago the natives took famine as a sign of the wrath of Heaven and promptly betook themselves to propitiatory rites. "As lately as 1866 a human sacrifice was offered in a temple at a railway station within twenty-five miles of Calcutta—a boy's head with staring eyes and clotted tongue being left before the idol decked with flowers." But things have altered now:—"Instead of looking to miracles wrung from the deities by sacrificial rites, or even by human offerings, the Indian journalist scans the weather forecast each morning, and, if he hopes for Divine interposition, looks to it in the wind currents of the distant ocean spaces beyond the Seychelles." The orthodox Hindus still regard famine as a "visitation," but they inculcate repentance and reform instead of sacrifice.

"General" Booth, in an appeal issued, on November 23, asking for pecuniary aid in the efforts which the Salvation Army are making and purpose making for the relief of the Indian famine, thus describes his plans:—(1) It is intended to purchase grain in the cheapest market and sell again at the lowest possible rates to those who require the food for their own consumption; (2) it is designed to start industrial schools, where found necessary, for the reception of orphans or children who must otherwise perish, in each of the following districts:—The Punjab and the North-West and Central Provinces. In connection with these schools, "General" Booth suggests that wells could be constructed by the people, who would thus earn sufficient to keep them alive and, at the same time, make the land so far productive as to go part of the way towards the maintenance of the children in the future; (3) he suggests that loans should be made to the village councils or to groups of villages for the building of tanks (4) anticipating that the people might ultimately be unable to buy grain, however cheaply it was offered, "General" Booth says that it has been ascertained by previous experience that the famine-stricken can be kept alive through the season of distress on one meal daily, which would involve an outlay of about 2d. per week. Other plans are under consideration. Every care will be taken not to overlap or conflict with the arrangements made by the Government. "General" Booth adds that he has already given orders for the construction of large tanks upon the Salvation Army's farm, and has sent a thousand rupees each to three of the Salvationist centres of operation, and more money must go immediately. He calculates that £3,000 will be needed for the sustenance of native Salvationists and their families and the success of the self-denial effort just closed enables him to devote at once £1,000 towards this object.

The *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed, on Nov. 20:—The following is the letter of the Metropolitan Archbishop Sergius of Moscow published in the *Moscow Gazette*:—"Famine is raging in India. God made of one blood all the nations of the earth. Therefore starving people, wherever they may be, are our neighbours, and we, as true followers of Christ's teaching, should help them For this purpose I have established a committee for receiving subscriptions in the Chudoff Monastery. Attendance is given in the apartments of the Archimandrite. As a beginning I have subscribed 500 roubles.—SERGIUS, Metropolitan of Moscow." The Metropolitan's appeal is warmly supported by the editorial department of the paper, which refers to the help sent to Russia during the famine of 1891 from England and America. The *Novoe Vremya*, in one column, acknowledges the receipt of some 2,000 roubles for the famine fund, and in another complains of English "cant" in trying to hide the terrible extent of the distress. This complaint is absurd in face of the alarming reports in the English Press. The author of such carping criticism might be reminded of the official suppression of the word "famine" in Russia during the frightful distress of 1891 and 1892. Instead of taking advantage of this outburst of Russian charity on behalf of the Indian subjects of the British Empire, in order to preach a kindlier feeling between the two nations such writers on the staff of the *Novoe Vremya*, are only using it to continue their old game of discriminating Anglophobia. Russia, says the impatient critic referred to, is quite able by her political and geografical position to obtain information direct from the East without the help of Englishmen. I have no doubt that this writer would prefer to send Russian aid to the famishing Hindus also direct without English intervention. I hear, however, that the money collected will probably be forwarded through the Russian Ambassador in London. It may be noted that although this charitable movement is unofficial, no money can be collected in Russia for this way without official sanction, and it must be put down to a refusal of this sanction on political grounds that the Russian public have never attempted to send any help to the Armenians. Let us hope that no political reasons of any kind will check the flow of Russian relief to India.

The *Times* to-day (Nov. 27) prints the following telegram from its correspondent in St. Petersburg:—"A discussion has arisen in the *Peterburgskiya Vedomosti* on the best means of sending help to India. One writer points out the impossibility of any State organisation for the export of Russian corn to the famine-stricken districts, as proposed by another correspondent, and explains that it is a fallacy to suppose that Russian agriculturists would in any way gain by it. Owing to the deplorable lack of railway rollingstock, the Government is quite unable to organise the prompt transport of even the ordinary quantities of grain sent forward at this time of the year. Russian railways and traffic are now developing beyond all present means of supplying the necessary rolling material, and official statistics as well as private complaints, prove that the stations on all the principal railway lines are encumbered with enormous accumulations of corn destined for the ports of shipment.

"One must remember also the great difficulties of transporting wheat into the interior during the Russian famine of 1891, when the work was satisfactorily accomplished only by the Emperor's appointing a military engineer with absolute power to accelerate the movement, though to the detriment of other business. And then, says the writer already referred to, 'England's policy has always been based upon efforts to separate India from all communication with Russia by a wall higher, if possible, than the Himalayas, and the sufferings of a few million Hindus will not force Englishmen from this position. Official England will not allow us to derive any moral advantage from our proffered assistance, and unofficial England—that is to say, speculators, in combination with the international agents who control our export trade—will pocket the material profits."

This passage indicates a suspicion, noticeable also in other writers, of a mean and ungenerous attitude on the part of England in this matter, which the sympathetic article in the *Times* referred to in to-day's telegrams from London will, no doubt, help to dissipate. So far as regards corn for India, it will naturally be bought in the cheapest market, and with better commercial information in England about this country than can be boasted of here by Russians themselves the latter need have no anxiety on this head, if, as they say, they can furnish corn for India on cheaper terms than their competitors.

A correspondent writing to the *Grazhdanin* suggests the offer of the superfluous quantities of millet, which appears to be dropping very low in value on the Russian markets. In regard to the collection of money undertaken by the principal newspapers, subscriptions continue to pour in daily from persons of all classes. Father John, of Kronstadt, has sent £30, and small sums of a few kopeks are given by quite poor people. The fact of the Russian Church having joined in the appeal is a guarantee that it will be generously responded to. It should be noticed also as a good sign, perhaps, of better feelings that the movement was started in the two journals most hostile to England, the *Novoe Vremya* and the *Peterburgskiya Viedomosti*."

Many of the leading newspapers of South Russia have opened subscriptions on behalf of the sufferers by the famine in India.

Commenting on the attitude of Russia, the Radical *Daily Chronicle* (Nov. 21) says:—"The Russian subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers of the Indian famine seem likely to answer to the American description, 'small potatoes and few in a hill.' We can assure the subscribers that their money is not needed, save to persuade some surface-lookers among the Indian peoples that they have sympathisers in the Far North. May we venture to suggest to the Archbishop of Moscow and his fellow donors that ample field for their charity exists much nearer home. Their fellow-Christians, the Armenians of Turkey, are perishing from want, which is slaying them as surely as Kurdish and Turkish scimitars and bullets have done. If Russian benevolence does not see its way to distribute relief in Armenia it would have no difficulty in finding almoners in Bulgaria, where the Government appears to be doing as much as it is fit to house the Armenian refugees before the winter comes on. In the neighbourhood of Bourgas a few thousands of roubles would do much. In India even a million of roubles could do nothing that is not being done. By all means let Moscow follow London in helping our fellow-Christians."

THE RUSSELL CASE AT THE OLD BAILEY.

FIRST DAY.

AT the Central Criminal Court, on Nov. 23, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, Maria Selina, Lady Scott, 50; John Cockerton, 38, marine engineer; Frederick Kast, 28, groom; and William Aylott, 22, valet, were charged with publishing and causing to be published a defamatory libel on Earl Russell. The defendants pleaded not guilty, and they also pleaded justification. Sir F. Lockwood, Q.C., opened the case for the prosecution in a speech which occupied the whole sitting of the Court. He narrated the circumstances of the differences which arose between Lord and Lady Russell—the daughter of the female defendant—shortly after their marriage, the litigation which ensued, and the charge which was preferred in the course of that litigation by Lady Russell against her husband of immoral conduct with a friend of his, Mr. Roberts. This charge had been pronounced baseless by a jury, and Lady Russell and Lady Scott had been compelled to withdraw and apologise for it. Afterwards at the very time when Lady Scott was endeavouring to bring about a restitution of her daughter's conjugal rights and was writing letters to Lord Russell expressing desire for reconciliation, she was employing deceitful artifices to make charges against him, and was, as the prosecution alleged, bribing the male defendants to invent such charges. The three male defendants had been in Lord Russell's service on his yacht, and one of them afterwards in his household. Kast was discharged after five weeks' service in July, 1887, and except once in 1889 when he applied to be taken back, Lord Russell never saw him again or had any communication with him till he was brought forward by Lady Scott to make one of the statements now complained of. Cockerton was an engineer on the yacht from June 1887 to July 1888, and since then Lord Russell had never seen him. Aylott, after succeeding Kast as cabin-boy on the yacht, became a domestic servant in Lord Russell's employment, and remained there till nearly up to the time of the Earl's marriage in 1890, after which Lord Russell saw and heard nothing more of him. From the time when these men left his service till the time when Lady Scott found them willing to serve that purpose which she had in view of ruining and distressing Lord Russell, no suggestion or complaint of any kind was ever made by any of them about Lord Russell. Counsel proceeded to describe the manner in which, as alleged by the prosecution, Lady Scott had procured the statements of the three male defendants, constituting the libel complained of, and to comment on the statements themselves. At the adjournment Mr. Justice Hawkins consented to admit Lady Scott to bail on condition that she had no communication with anybody concerned in the case. The three male defendants were not admitted to bail.

SECOND DAY.

Mr. Justice Hawkins, on taking his seat, said a letter had been sent to the Court addressed to the foreman of the jury. At the foreman's request his Lordship opened the letter, which, he said, was signed "One who knows." It was a scandalous thing that anyone should write to a juryman who was trying a case. The letter would be handed over to the police, and if the writer of it could be discovered it would have been better for him that he should not have been born. Mr. Russell was then called, and examined at length, describing his movements on his yacht during the years 1883-88 and his dealings with the male defendants, and absolutely denying that there was a word of truth in the statements constituting the alleged libel, or in the allegations in the plea of justification. He was taken minutely through the entries in his diary to disprove these allegations. When he was about to explain his movements on Jubilee Day, Mr. Marshall Hall, on behalf of the male prisoners, asked to be allowed to amend the plea of justification by altering the date of a certain occurrence to the day before the Jubilee. Counsel alleging that he was himself responsible for fixing the date of the plea. Mr. Justice Hawkins declined to allow any alteration to be made except on application by summons, and he would require a very strong affidavit in support of it. He characterised a suggestion by Mr Marshall Hall that counsel for the prosecutor was "going to run off on a question of date" as disrespectful to the Court and insulting to Sir F. Lockwood. Lord Russell was still in the box when the Court adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

Earl Russell was in the witness-box during the whole of the day's proceedings. His examination-in-chief had special regard to the litigation between his lordship and Lady Russell. Mr. Roberts's libel action against Lady Scott in connection with an article published in the *Hawk*, and the charge preferred against Lord Russell at Winchester, in October last, but subsequently withdrawn, of assaulting the prisoner Kast. At the close of his examination-in-chief, Earl Russell was cross-examined by Mr. Lawson Walton. He admitted having held Lady Scott in high esteem both before and after his marriage to her daughter, and letters couched in affectionate terms, written by him to the accused lady, were produced. In some of these he had referred to his wife as a hard hearted fiend, a false woman, and a curse, and when pressed to explain how, when writing these letters, he should have desired a reconciliation, he said he loved her though she was stone hearted. Sir F. Lockwood asked what possible relevance these questions could have to the charge of gross immorality made by the accused against Earl Russell. Mr. Lawson Walton replied that they went to the credit of the prosecutor, and were put because Lady Scott had been described as a blackmailer, briber, and conspirator. In the course of the cross-examination a remark was made by Mr. Justice Hawkins which Mr. Walton referred to as a "suggestion." His Lordship sharply declared that he had suggested nothing. To call it a suggestion was utterly unjustifiable. He would not be spoken to in that way, as if he had anything to do with the case. Mr. Walton declared that he meant no disrespect.

FOURTH DAY.

At the trial of Lady Scott and three men at the Old Bailey for libelling Earl Russell, the greater part of Nov. 19 was occupied with the further cross-examination of the prosecutor. A letter written in 1890 by Lady Cardigan to Lady Russell was produced, stating that she ought "never to have been allowed to marry such a man," and referring to a Chinese boy who had been "cleverly shipped off" to his own country. This boy, Earl Russell explained, was brought by him to this country, but he was objected to by a gentleman who had been his guardian, and who sent him away. Lord Russell was closely questioned as to the charges made in the statements of Kast and Aylott, but he denied the truth of half of them. He, however, admitted that the male prisoners had not attempted to obtain money from him, nor to blackmail him in any way. The trial was again adjourned.

A TIME-HONOURED trick appears to have been adopted by the Chinese in Shanghai, and in one case at least with some success. The other day a man passing along Nanking Road had his attention attracted by an altercation between two men, and on going to enquire what the trouble was, found that they had picked up a "gold" hairpin and were disputing over the ownership. Seeing what it was apparently of some value, to settle the matter he offered them 4 dols. for their find which was eagerly accepted and the two Celestials promptly disappeared with the money. On making a closer examination of his prize, he found to his disgust that the pin was brass, and worth at the outside twenty cash. One of the Rogues figured in the Mixed Court and was given 100 blows and ordered to be deported.

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RE-ORGANISATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

THE editors of a number of Service journals, published in Paris, having formed themselves into a syndicate, on Nov. 23, waited by appointment, on the Minister of War, and asked him, as old soldiers, for his patronage and support. General Billot, in reply, delivered a remarkable speech. As reported by the *Standard's* correspondent, he said:—

It is beyond question that at the present day, a strong current has set in, both in the Press and public opinion, in favour of reducing still further the duration of military service. Germany has not adopted absolutely the two years' service, whatever may be said to the contrary. In point of fact, the German Cavalry spends four years with the colours, and although in Infantry regiments it has sometimes been possible to send home men having only twenty-four months' service, still, it must be borne in mind that for the German recruit those two years' presence with the regiment are thoroughly complete. Neither must we lose sight of the fact that the temperament of the German nation is more naturally inclined to those ideas of discipline and obedience which are not possessed by our young Frenchmen, so intelligent, so brilliant, but—let us confess it—so giddy and thought less. And, whilst we must ever bless the French Revolution, which has so thoroughly made us men and citizens, I cannot help remarking that, from a military standpoint, the Revolution has made the task of the instructors of the army a very heavy one—the task of subjecting to the yoke of discipline men for whom the idea of liberty has become a dogma. The problem is a delicate one but it is not impossible to solve it. A proof of this is afforded by the results achieved since the war of 1870. Quite recently the army may possibly have swerved from its proper course. Therefore to set matters straight in spite of the fatigues of a long life, I did not hesitate to assume the burthen of office for the purpose of carrying out the ideas which I regard as necessary for the establishment of our military power. To achieve that result, I keep steadily at work from fifteen or sixteen hours a day. Unfortunately, the Military Law of 1889, has opened the door to a number of abuses. The categories of men whom that law exempts from service are daily increasing, and I believe, I am not exaggerating when I state that, owing to dispensations, fifty per cent. of the contingent, only serves with the colours of one year. These categories of privileged recruits ought to be restricted, not expanded. Our military laws are regarded as the palladium of the Republic. In reality they are so mandified by exceptions and dispensations that have dis inctly aristocratic and aristocratic character. It is with a view to amend this state of things that I have urged the Committee of the Budget to do away with the privilege which attaches to the drawing of a lucky number at the Conscription, and do away with what is called the second portion of the contingent. A most important measure, the framing of which just now engrosses all my energies, is the organisation of the highest command. The Commanders of the twenty Army Corps must not be satraps of another kind, subject to no rule, but their own good will and pleasure; and on the other hand, the Minister of War, who is the supreme chief of the Army, cannot practically give the requisite impulse to twenty Generals, and, at the same time, personally control the execution of his orders. It is indispensable that there should be an intermediary authority—that of the Army Inspectors—that is to say, Generals having under their command two or three Army Corps, which they would have to command practically in time of war. The creation of a superior grade, conferring on the General holding, the authority necessary to enable him effectually to control the Commanders of Army Corps, will in time of peace secure that unity of views which in time of war is, one of the essential factors of success. I fully rely for the fulfilment of this arduous task on the co-operation of the military Press.

IT is well-know that the agricultural classes in India have an objection to food-grains to which they are not accustomed, and even in times of scarcity this prejudice is difficult to overcome. We here that some maize imported into Bombay has been rejected in the districts to which it was sent and that difficulty may be experienced in disposing of it. So with Burma rice: the people of Bengal do not take kindly to it at all as it is different from the grain grown in India. But if food-stocks in the Lower Provinces run short a few weeks hence they must be replenished from Burma, where there is a bounteous harvest and then the ryot and labourer will have to choose between starvation and subsiste on the foreign article. The prejudice, we belive, can be overcome by a very simple plan. If the rice is parboiled and then husked, it becomes palatable enough and is easy of digestion. On some tea-gardens Burma rice now is freely consumed by the coolies, who willingly accept it as their daily food. If it is imported into Bengal the plan we have mentioned should be widely made known, as it may reconcile the people to the strange but not less wholesome grain.

PROF. MAX MÜLLER AND ANCHESTER COLLEGE, OXFORD.

ADDRESS TO THE STUDENTS.

Prof. Max Muller, addressing the students at Manchester College, Oxford, on Nov. 20, said his chief occupation in life had been the study of words, and, whatever he had to write or to say, he found it very difficult not to refer to language and the study of languages. That study offered a great variety of attractions—at least to his mind—and he had found that an untold wealth of wisdom lies embedded in the successive layers of language, which could be laid open before them by historical and etymological research. They knew, he said, how much the science of langauage owed to Sanscrit, and as the earliest periods in the growth could best be studied in the growth of words, the science of language, if only properly pursued, became of necessity the science of thought. He advised them not to look upon the books which they had to read as mere books, but to take a personal incerest in them, or rather in their authors. To those who were chiefly students of theology the friendship or love of Plato might seem to be of less value than to the scholar and philosopher by profession, but they must remember that it was, if not Platonism, at least non-Platonism that secured to Christianity its triumph at Alexandria, and they must also remember that like Clement Paul was a convert, or what his friends would have called a recreant, which meant originally no more than a man who recredits, but very soon came to be used in the same sense as a miscreant. At present it might seem as if a more respectful feeling towards other religions was springing up, at least among educated people. Brahmins, Buddhists, Zoroastrians, Mohammedans, even Chinese, were no longer treated as mere miscreants, and their sacred books were no longer looked upon as mere absurdity or as the work of the devil. But when they came to the religion of so-called savages, the general feeling seemed to be that their religion was no religion at all, but mere fetishism, totemism, spiritism, and all the rest. Much as he was interested in the so-called book religions of the world, it had always seemed to him one of the most valuable results of a comparative study of all religions behind these mere outworks of the religions of so-called savages, whether fetishism, totemism or spiritism, there had been discovered, almost always, the real and indestructible stronghold of all religion—a belief in God as the Father and Ruler of the world. With regard to the great religions of the world, such as Brahminism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, Judaism, and Islam, their tactics had generally been to single out some palpable blot in each of them, and then condemn them altogether. It was easy to see why Christians had never followed the command of St. Paul to "prove all things," and to "hold fast that which is good"—at least to the extent to which he carried it out himself, by giving up his old religion altogether and adopting the religion which he had so fiercely persecuted in former years. Nor did it seem to him that St. Paul's advice really amounted to recommending a change of religion. They might well study the different religions of the world, and hold fast whatever seemed good and true in any one of them. This was very different from surrendering the religion in which they were born and brought up. He asked them to remember what this "proving all things" would really mean if applied to the religions of the world. To prove the principal religions of the world—he meant to prove them from their own canonical books—was more than any man could do in a lifetime, and anyone who was to attempt it would probably render himself unfit for the exercise of any independent judgment. They were placed there to educate themselves, and to know the world and in order to know and understand the world, they must learn to know not only what it was, but how it came to be what it was. Then, again, a very small part of his time before they began to use their own spade, they ought to know what had been done before them, and what corner of the field had hitherto been left almost uncultivated; otherwise they would see, what was so often seen at present, that work was undertaken which had been done, or which might be more thoroughly done, by others, whether in their own country or abroad. He urged them to learn as many languages as they could whilst young, but unless they had favourable opportunities, they need not waste their time on learning to speak many languages. In conclusion, he showed the students what he had done himself to guard against the inevitable misfortune of a fading memory. He had, from the very beginning of his studies, accustomed himself to work with slips. While reading any book he just noted down on small slips of paper whatever seemed to him likely to be of any importance, whether a single word, or a name, or a subject.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENTAL ALLIANCES.

THE relations of Great Britain to the other Great Powers continue to afford the subject of interested discussion in Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. The *Nowosti* has been advocating the establishment of an understanding between Great Britain and Russia, conditional on Russia having the Dardanelles opened to her, and being provided with an ice-free port for her squadron in the Pacific. M. Trarieux, Senator and ex-Minister, contributed an article to the Paris *Matin*, of Nov. 25, entitled "Why Not?" alleging that Great Britain is at present making friendly overtures to France, and arguing that an alliance with Great Britain as well as with Russia would be productive of glory and benefit for France. As regards Germany, the belief seems to be gaining ground that Prince Bismarck, wishes Russia, without giving up her alliance with France, to conclude an agreement with Germany, giving to Germany the promise of benevolent neutrality in case of an attack upon Germany by France, in return for which Germany is to undertake to bring over the whole Triple Alliance, in spite of the reluctance of Austria and Italy, on to the side of France and Russia against England. Prince Bismarck's policy is one that is said to be but an echo of the greater part of public opinion in Germany. The *National Zeitung* said the other day:—

Looking at the question in a superficial light, there is no sufficient reason for the deep lying ill-feeling which now separates, if not the Governments, certainly the people of England and Germany. . . . Both do serious, real, substantive reasons exist from the point of view of national honour or national interest which justify these views, feelings, and ideas? The competition between English and German goods, between English and German trade, are, indeed, fatal, but this competition has gradually developed between all civilised countries. How long will it be before Siberia, Japan, and South America will be drawn into it? If German and English competition is now very active in China and Japan, these two nations will, perhaps, in twenty years be themselves harassed by the industry of America and by the development of Eastern Asia herself. It is possible that Africa may one day be the battlefield for European nations, but for the present this is music of the far distant future. In Europe there is not one irreconcilable diversity of interests between Germany and England.

Under the heading "What has Germany to expect from England?" the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, on Nov. 23, published a leading article which concluded as follows:—

Great Britain wishes to kindle the flames of a universal war, and is doing all she can to bring about an open conflict between the Mohammedan and Christian worlds. The conflagration in Constantinople heralded by the British papers as planned by the Armenians is intended to set the whole world ablaze, Europe, with inconceivable carelessness, is playing into Great Britain's hands. British influence is to be felt, unfortunately, in certain German papers which are friendly to the Armenians, and consequently arouse a feeling of hostility towards Turkey. People in Germany should come to a clear perception of what the Fatherland has to expect from Great Britain and not allow themselves to be urged on into the path of dangerous adventures.

On Nov. 25, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, which, not contented with declaiming against the inradicable selfishness of England and warning Germany to be prepared for the most diabolical treatment at British hands made an effort to outbid its Hamburg contemporary by predicting the steady decline of British power. If the *Kreuz Zeitung* may be believed, "the England of to-day is not a fit 'partie' for an alliance (unduinsfahig) and since the reverses brought upon her in long succession by her policy of isolation have proved unavailing to effect any improvement, changes for the better can only be expected when some catastrophe threatens her very existence. Torgkin, the Far East, the Transvaal, Venezuela, and the Armenian question mark the various stages on the road to destruction, and in the distance may be clearly perceived further scenes of tribulation." It is noteworthy, (says the *Times'* Berlin correspondent) that this change should have taken place at so short an interval after Prince Bismarck expressed his gratitude to Count Mirbach, the Conservative leader for the latter's defence of the policy of Friedrichsruh during the recent debate in the Imperial Diet. On the other hand the *Neueste Nachrichten* now doubts the advisability of Germany's siding with Russia and France in the Egyptian question; whilst the semi-official *North German Gazette*, referring to the settlement of the Russo-Indian frontier, says:—

It would be an entirely false idea to deduce a increase of the danger of a collision between Asiatic Russia and British India, from the circumstance that their frontiers are for a considerable distance immediately contiguous. On the contrary that circumstance tends to the maintenance of peace, inasmuch as on both sides the safeguarding of the interests of civilisation devolves upon Governments which are fully conscious of the responsibilities resting on their task. Russia's efforts are not necessarily directed to the strengthening of her position in the Far East in order that the enormous amount of capital invested in the trans-Siberian Railway may fructify in the interests of the Russian Empire. A land Power possessed of territories as immense as those of Russia is forced onward by the conditions of its economic existence towards the ocean, where it can breathe freely.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DISCUSSED IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

In the French Chamber, on Nov 21, the Ministers were questioned as to whether a specific treaty existed between France and Russia. M. Hanotaux replied in general terms, dwelling on the friendship existing between the two countries, and referring to the speeches of the Emperor of Russia and President Faure at Cherbourg, Paris, and Chalons as indicating the character of the entente, the existence of which, he said, no one would think of doubting. He declined to make a more definite statement. In reply to a question from M. Deloncle, M. Hanotaux said that there was no idea of abandoning the French claims in Egypt. France, he said, was the first Power to request Great Britain to fulfil her engagements, and, he added, "To-day, France is not alone. She is supported by a friendly nation."

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

The *Daily News's* Berlin correspondent states, on the authority of a letter from St. Petersburg, that a Council de Montebello's efforts to induce Russia to act with France at Constantinople have failed. Russia remains utterly opposed to the employment of force to obtain from the Sultan the desired reforms, although she will urge upon him the necessity of granting them.

Two gendarmes, whose punishment was demanded by the British and Italian Ambassadors for murdering Armenians during the August massacres, have been admitted to the Palace guard with the rank of sergeants.

M. Hanotaux announced at a Cabinet Council in Paris, on Nov. 24, that the administrative reforms promised by the Sultan "are beginning to be applied in the provinces of Turkey."

Sir Vincent Caillard left Constantinople for London on Nov. 23, to consult with the British Government in respect to the proposed transformation of the Council of the Public Debt, and also with reference to the re-organisation of the Ottoman finances.

The St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* has published an article, believed to be officially inspired, condemning the idea of Russia's consenting to appoint a representative on the council of the Ottoman Debt in Constantinople as opposed to the true interests of Russia whose policy is to reduce Turkey to complete dependence upon her.

Strong representations having been made by the British Ambassador, the Porte has, it is understood, ordered the release of the Rev. Mr. MacCullum, a British subject, who had been arrested while distributing relief.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H C Fanshawe, BCS	Major E Vansittart
Mr G Winchill, B	Capt D Anderson
Mr E J B Hudson, B	Capt E T Crastrell
Mr M Young, MCS	Capt W E A Blackeney
Mr H Frode, Bo	Capt R P Horsbrugh
Col G C Fenwick.	Lieut A C Stanley-Clarke
Lt-Col G L Elliot	Lieut C M F Hocken
Maj W T Shone, C B, DSO

THE SOLDIERS OF GREATER BRITAIN.

Gen. Lord William Seymour (in the absence through indisposition, of the Duke of Connaught, presided, on Nov. 24, at a meeting of the Aldershot Military Society, when Col. E. T. H. Hutton, C.B., A.D.C., lately commanding the Forces of New South Wales, lectured on "Our Comrades of Greater Britain." There was a good attendance of the officers of the Aldershot Division.

Col. Hutton said he wished to bring forcibly to their notice the development of the Empire, its vast resources, and the military power of Greater Britain of to-day, and to contrast this with what existed a quarter of a century ago. Although, during the last twenty-five years, the Colonies had increased their expenditure for defence purposes in something approaching the same ratio that the revenue had increased during the last quarter of a century, still the extra ordinary disproportion of expenditure per head of population between that of the Colonies and that of the Mother Country was sufficiently startling. For example taking the average in the Australian Colonels the expenditure upon defence was approximately 2s. 9d. per head, while in the United Kingdom it was 9s. 3d. for military defence alone, and adding the naval vote it became 17s. 4d. He estimated the Canadian Defence Forces at about 35,000, almost entirely Militia, the proportion of defence taxation being 1s. 3d. per head, and less than in any other Colony; the Cape Government had some 8,000 men, at a cost of 1s. 10d. per head of population; whilst Natal, more alive to danger, spends at the rate of 4s. 1d. per Colonist for its military force of 1,800, with a field battery. The six Australian Colonies between them have a force of 18,700 troops, and New Zealand 7,400. Though it was obviously necessary in young countries that all possible capital should be devoted to their development and to trade, it remained a question, he thought, whether our Colonies might not, in all reason, devote a larger share of their fast increasing wealth to their own defence, and to their share in the defence of that Empire upon whose wealth, security, and maintenance their commercial and national status so largely depended. The difficulties under which the lecturer conceives the Colonial forces to principally suffer are want of continuous policy of defence, uncertainty of Parliamentary supply, apathy of the Colonists, absence of latest military knowledge, political influence, and personal and selfish motives accentuated in small communities. The same difficulty was felt in the Colonies as regarded the professional knowledge and practical instruction of the officers especially of the senior officers that they were so familiar with in the United Kingdom. Little difficulty was experienced in reaching a certain standard of excellence in the rank and file, for there was no part of the Empire which was richer in fighting material than the British Colonies in South Africa. The war policy of Great Britain must be governed by her power at sea. The sea, like an ever constant highway, bound all the fragments of our Empire into one, and made possible the combinations of all sections of our Empire into one integral whole. It enabled us to carry out the policy of defence by offence, which had always been and must always remain the only successful defence policy of the British Empire.

In the ensuing discussion General Tulloch, lately commanding the Forces in Victoria, gave a very high estimate of the quality of Australian troops, and thought there was little idea in England of the pains taken by the Colonists to put themselves in a state of defence.—Admiral Colomb spoke of the necessity of making the forces, whether Naval or Military, more mobile, and referred to the difficulty of apportioning the cost of defence of the Empire amongst its various parts. There was as yet no definite system of Imperial defence, though we were getting nearer to one, and one in which the Army and Navy must be combined.—Col. Ferguson, who had served with the Colonial Forces, thought federation as yet a long way off, and spoke in especially warm terms of the Australian mounted troops.—Gen. Sir Richard Harrison thought there could not be any satisfactory system of Imperial defence whilst the parts of the Empire were so disjointed, and spoke of the need of a great Imperial Council of Defence in London, an idea supported by Lord William Seymour in his closing remarks.

IRON WEDDING RINGS IN GERMANY.

Efforts are being made throughout Germany, but more particularly in Prussia, to collect as many of the famous iron wedding rings and other adornments as may still be in existence, with a view to preserving them in the museums as lasting memorials of the sacrifices which Teuton women have been ready to make in the past for the Fatherland. As everyone knows, in 1813 an appeal was made by the ladies of the Prussian Royal Family to their own sex, urging every woman to follow their example, and give up their jewellery, to be melted down in order to provide funds for patriotic purposes. Those who had nothing else were asked if they would not part with what they must surely hold most precious of all, their wedding rings, for the sake of their country, and as a response, plain golden hoops showered in upon the noble founders of the movement, no less than 114 reaching Berlin within the course of a few days from the town of Swinemunde alone. As compensation, iron rings, manufactured from the captured guns of the enemy, were sent to the owners, inscribed with the now historic words, "I give gold for iron," and these were proudly worn by the wives of the men who were fighting for their country's freedom. There must be quantities of these interesting rings scattered about, hardly valued as they deserve, perhaps, by some of their present owners, and therefore it is as well they should find an honourable resting-place in some public building where they will teach a lesson in patriotism to the rising generation.

Dating from the same period, and more touching than any of these, are the watch-chains, bracelets, and necklaces, made of silky golden hair, which are far rarer and very difficult to obtain. When first the scheme was set afloat, and every woman and girl was cheerfully offering up her little store of treasures, Ferdinande ("Nanni") von Schmettau, fourth child of a retired Prussian officer of limited means, and one of a family of eleven, found she had nothing to give. At first her grief was excessive, but suddenly it occurred to her that her beatiful long golden hair had its value, and, without a moment's hesitation, she sold it for two thalers, on condition that it should be woven into various objects, and the proceeds handed over to the Government. Nearly two hundred thalers were realised in this manner, and is is gratifying to know that this greatest sacrifice of all was justly appreciated. Fraulein von Schmettau was regarded as quite a heroine, and received the Louise Order from the King, while, until the date of her death in 1875, she received many tokens of regard from the Prussian Royal Family.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

DIPLOMAS FOR WOMEN.

At the annual meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons, Mr. N. C. Macnamara presiding, it was announced that the council had determined not to institute a separate examination in ophthalmic medicine and surgery. In regard to the question as to the admission of women to examinations they had passed a resolution in favour of the admission of women to the diploma of the college.

Mr. T. Holmes brought the case of Mr. R. B. Anderson before the notice of the meeting, and moved a resolution trusting that the council would see fit to contribute a substantial sum from the funds of the college towards the defence of the rights of Mr. Anderson. It was urged that Mr. Anderson had been practically ruined by the action of the judges of Bermuda.—Mr. Morton seconded the resolution, which, after some discussion, was carried with two dissentients.

OPIUM REVENUE.

The Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1896-97, up to 11th October 1896 are as follows:—

	In Nov. 1896. Bengal.	In Oct. 1896. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	42,2 ,000	14,70,0 0	56,25,000
Actual	40,70 350	15,37,5 0	56,08,150
Better than Estimate	.....	1,37,500	.....
Worse than Estimate	1,51,650	.....	16,850

Eight sales of Bengal Opium and seven months' Pass Duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Nov. 1895. Bengal.	To end of Oct. 1896. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	3,3 ,00,000	1,07,00,000	4,40 00,000
Actual	3,30,98,629	88,56,775	4,25,55,395
Better than Estimate	1,98,620	.....	.....
Worse than Estimate	....	18,43,225	18,44,605

"The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck."—Some irreverent person has declared that his reason for so doing was that it was too hot to sit down; but this is a libel. The reason was that the gallant boy would not desert his post. With an implicit obedience to his father's commands he stayed upon the burning ship, and went to a glorious death. But suppose at the last moment young Casabianca had been saved what then? He would certainly have been very much burned, and the best thing for him would have been an immediate application of Holloway's famous Ointment, a certain remedy in all cases of burns, scalds, abscesses, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, bronchitis, sore throat, and the like.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, NOV. 24.

Royal Horse Guards—Sec Lieut. the Hon R F Molyneux to be Lieutenant, vice Sir S S Scott, Bart, resigned.

18th Lancers—Major J A Orr Ewing retires from the Service receiving a gratuity Capt H C Higgs, from 21st Hussars, to be Major, vice J A Orr Ewing.

Royal Engineers—Brevet-Col C H P Christie, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant Colonel, is placed on half pay. Major K Raban to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Col C H P Christie. Capt P C Gubbins to be Major vice K Raban. The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—S F Williams, vice E Druitt, promoted; F K. Fair, vice H F Chesney, promoted, and H A D Fraser, vice H J W Brownrigg, promoted.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut J H R Bailey to be Captain vice C W Darby Griffith, retired. Supr Lieut Lord E H Cecil to be Lieutenant vice J H H Bailey.

Regimental Districts—Co H H Griffiths, 53th Regimental District (the East Lancashire Regt), is placed on retired pay. Col J B McDougal, 28th Regimental District (the Gloucestershire Regt), is placed on half pay on account of ill health.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt—Sec Lieut A M Tringham to be Lieutenant, vice D Mackworth, promoted.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut S H Ainslie to be Captain, to complete establishment. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut B T Buckley is antedated to Aug 26, 1896, vice H Slatter. Sec Lieut H S Toppin to be Lieutenant vice S S Brower, seconded.

Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry—Sec Lieut C E Chichester to be Lieutenant, vice A R Foord, promoted.

East Yorkshire Regt—Lieut F G Poole is seconded for service in the British Central Africa Protectorate. Sec Lieut H C W Berthon to be Lieutenant, vice F G Poole.

Prince of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt—Capt W A Chauncy to be Major, vice W E Franklyn, promoted.

Royal Scots Fusilier—Capt R S Galsford, to be Major, vice W A J Frere, retired. Lieut F de Saumarez Shortt to be Captain in succession to Major R S Galsford, who holds Staff appointment; Sec Lieut W L D Baillie to be Lieutenant vice F de S Shortt.

Cheshire Regt—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieu. F B Young is antedated to June 17, 1896, vice H Wilsburg, seconded; Sec Lieut W K Tarver to be Lieutenant vice W Martin Lake, appointed Adjutant.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut C M Dobell to be Adjutant, vice Capt E L Engleheart, who has vacated that appointment.

South Wales Borderers—The following Lieutenants to be Captains: C E FitzGerald Walker, vice A M Sugden, seconded, and S S Bradford, Adjutant, to complete establishment. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—G E K Welby, vice H P Pulleine, resigned, and R W Bradley vice C E Fitz Walker.

Gloucestershire Regt—Lieut K M Davis to be Captain, vice A C Lovett, appointed Adjutant 3rd Bn. Sec Lieut R C Smith to be Lieutenant, vice K M Davis.

Worcestershire Regt—Capt A D'A Thomas is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers; Brevet Major T E Hickman, D S O, from Supernumerary Captain to be Captain, vice K A D'A Thomas; Lieut B F B Stuart, to be Adjutant, vice Lieut C S Westmacott, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

South Staffordshire Regt—Lieut-Col A B Horsbrugh retires on retired pay.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt)—Capt T Lamb to be Major, vice W McCarthy O'Leary, promoted.

Welsh Regt—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut G D Campbell is cancelled, that officer having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with an anterior date.

Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt—Lieut G C Rigby, to be Captain vice A V Payne, seconded Sec. Lieut A Armstrong to be Lieut vice G C Rigby.

Durham Light Infantry—Capt B W L McMahon to be Adjutant, vice Capt E st G Pratt, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Gordon Highlanders—Sec Lieut D R Younger to be Lieutenant, vice F W Kerr D S O, promoted.

Royal Irish Rifles—Lt-Col a G Selby-Smith retires on retired pay.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians—Sec Lieut F C Heneker to be Lieutenant, vice C E H Laughlin, appointed Adjutant.

Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Capt G C Lord Bingham, retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

Army Service Corps—The Christian names of Qmr and Hon Capt Johnson are William John, and not as stated in the Gazette of June 10, 1854.

Staff—Col G Sale-Schwabe from half pay, to be a Colonel on the Staff to command troops in Mauritius, and to have the temporary rank of Major-General, whilst so employed, in succession to Major-Gen W O Barnard; Brevet-Col F F Williams from Lieut-Colonel half-pay, Royal Artillery to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Major-Gen M H Saward, R A, who has vacated that appointment on promotion; Brevet-Col H Esdaile, from Lieut-Colonel half-pay, Royal Engineers, to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Engineers, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col T H Anstey, retired Capt the Hon St Leger H Jervis, the Kings Royal Rifle Corps, to be A D C, to Major Gen H M Rengough, C B, Commanding an infantry brigade at Aldershot.

Brevet—Major R B Adams, I S C, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, in recognition of services during the operations of the Chitral Relief Force, 1895.

Indian Staff Corps—The following officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Cols W J Parker and W Vertue.

Memoranda—Capt C N C Vesey, half pay, retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut A J Arnold, 3rd Hussars, is granted the local rank of Major whilst employed in the territories of the Royal Niger Company.

Reserve of Officers—Lieut G A Draffen, Captain 4th Bn the Border Regt, to be Captain; Capt C E Howitt, 1st Sussex Volunteer Artillery Eastern Division, Royal Artillery to be Lieutenant.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg-Lt-Col C C Walter having resigned his Militia appointment, ceases to belong to the Army Medical Reserve of Officers; Surg-Lieut W J A Wetwan, 2nd V B the East Yorkshire Regt, to be Surgeon-Captain. The following officers to be Surgeon-Lieutenants:—Surg-Lieuts R T Ferguson, M B, 6th V B the Black Watson Royal Highlanders, G C Maclagan, M B, 6th V B the Northumberland Fusiliers and J M Moir M D, the Highland Volunteer Artillery Southern Division, Royal Artillery.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—W M Lang, to Caudrilge; W H Henderson, to Devastation, for command of the Fleet reserve at Devonport, Dec 1.

Commander—C H Robertson, to Victory, for Achilles, N, Nov 20

Lieutenants—E H Edwards, to Victory, additional, for Indefatigable, N; H L Wells, to Trafalgar, Nov 20; H F J Rowley, to Pembroke, for Brilliant, Nov 21; F M Sergeant to Fearless, for twelve months training Nov 24 B H Fanshawe, to Victory, additional N Nov 25 and on Indefatigable, when commissioned N Dec 5 R H Edwards to Victory additional for Lion A N Nov 20; R de Foot, to Magdala, as First Lieutenant Dec 1 L C Manserghs, to Magdala Dec 1

Sub-Lieutenant—H G A Tinmouth, R N R, to Victory, additional, a cert g lieutenancy, R N H June 30 A D Barfleur to Trafalgar additional for five months training R C Low n, to Cossack Nov 21 F A W Roe, probationary to Defiance, additional, for short torpedo course (undated)

Midshipman—C E Constable, to Prince George Nov 26.

Staff Commander—F Rowlatt, to Vivid, additional for Bellerophon, Nov 24.

Fleet Engineers—W H Burner to Victory, additional, Mercury Nov 16; W R Gale, to Vivid, additional, for channel J H Adams to Vivid, additional, for Temeraire Nov 11 H Golds to Alexandra Nov 25.

Staff Engineers—A J Nye, to Victory, additional, for Andromeda.

Chief Engineers—W J Anderson, to Vernon, additional, for long dockhouse, &c., Nov 13; W F Turner, to Vivid, additional, for Pactolus, Nov 16.

Assistant Engineer—W G Lawrence, to Research; Nov 23.

Chaplains—Rev H S Wood, to Ramillies, undated; Rev R H Donovan, to Prince George; Rev F G H H E White, to Galatea, Nov 26.

Naval Instructors—J White, to Ramillies, Nov 21; H W Eldridge, to Prince George, Nov 26; F M Broadbent, to Anson, Nov 25.

Assistant Paymaster—V H Alton, to Ramillies, as secretary's clerks Nov 26.

Chief Gunner—A J Boss, to Vivid, additional, for Conquest. Gunners—W Sledge, to Ramillies, Nov 17; E Powell, to Lion; J Oliver, to Vivid, additional, for Triumph, Nov 5; R Boulton, to Pembroke, a dditional, for Fervent shore, W Gammock, to Vivid, additional, for Locust Nov 21; J Fiddick to Pembroke, additional for Swallow; S H Coaker; (a) to Pembroke, additional, for Aretusa, T H Lee; (a, to Pembroke, additional for Lender, W E Pauley, to Polyphemus; T additional C Farquett to Vernon, additional; for Vesuvius, W H Rowe to Vivid additional for Edgar, A Hart to Cambridge additional for Bonetta M A Mackenzie, to Australia additional for Leda, W J Curtain, to Boscawen as instructing gunner, Nov 20.

Boatswains—S H Crouch to Rupert additional for Cormorant A Turner, additional, to Victory; W Rumsby, to Pembroke additional, for Agincourt; J D Neal, additional, to Vernon, T J H Smith, to Benbow, Q D D Dec 8; E Spencer, to Eedymion.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officers—J Woodthorpe, to Galatea, at Amble, J Handley, to Dreadnought at Cromarty.

Admiralty, Nov 13, 1896.—Staff-Surg T M Sibbald has been promoted to rank of Fleet-Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet (Oct 21).

Asst-Paymr C J Ferguson has been promoted to rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet (Nov 10).

Nov 14, 1896—The undermentiontioned Sub-Lieutenants has been promoted to rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet:—F Lerken and D T Norris (Nov 14).

Nov 18, 1896—Staff-Engr J Langmaid has been advanced to rank of Inspect-Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet (Nov 11).

Chief-Engr A Kerr has been advanced to rank of Staff-Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet (Nov 15).

The following qualified candidates for the Naval Medical Service have been appointed to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Fleet:—A R H Skey, M B, P K Nix, B A, M B, E S Reid, M B, E R Grazebrook, R W Stanistreet, T S Hartley, L E Dartnell, F H Nimmo, W Jackson, M B, E Haines, E F Power and G Gibson, (Nov 19).

Nov 17, 1896—The following promotions have been made:—

Vice-Admiral Sir J O Hoskins, K C B, to be Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet (Nov 9).

Rear-Admiral C G Fane, to be Vice-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet (Nov 9).

Capt R H Hamond, to be Rear Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet (Nov 9).

Vice-Admiral T le H Ward, C B, to be Admiral on retired List (Nov 9).

Rear-Admiral H W Brent, to be Vice-Admiral on retired List (Nov 9).

Capts J E Stokes and F W Exerton, to be Rear-Admirals on Retired List (Nov 9).

Chief-Gunner H Canning has been allowed to assume honorary rank of Lieutenant, on retirement (Oct 15).

Nov 18, 1896—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870 Staff-Capt J Cole has been placed on Retired List, with permission to assume rank of Captain (Sept 10); Paymr H B B Creagh has been placed on Retired List (Nov 11).

Paymr T J Stovin has been advanced to rank of Staff-Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet (Nov 10).

Nov 19, 1896—The announcement of the retirement of Paymr G U Howell Maggs from Nove 10, which appeared in the "London Gazette" of Nov 13, is cancelled, and Mr G W H Maggs has been placed on Retired List from Oct 9, under provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22, 1870, and Sept 17, 1885.

Nov 20—Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut W W W Cooke, to be Lieut.

Nov 21—Gunner J Cook as been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Artillery—Capt W F Trotter to be Major vice Grant, retired.

The Calcutta Turf Club Stewards, having held an enquiry into the Queenie case, have disqualified the pony and her owner, Mr. Gaulstan, for life. All Mr. Gaulstan's entries for the Calcutta races are void. Courallie, however, will run for the Viceroy's Cup, as Mr. Gaulstan has disposed of his share in the ownership of the horse.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 10.

Water, Capt, Bengal, D A A G, on leave, from Lucknow.

DECEMBER 11.

Fawcett, Major, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, from Muttra
Harvey, Major, Bo, R A, on transfer to Aden, from Rawa Pindi.
Neilson, Capt, Bengal, H L I, on leave, from Cownpore.

DECEMBER 12.

Cooke, Brig-Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, on leave, from Karachi.
Barnes, Surgn-Major, Ms, A M S, on leave, from Bangalore.
Maisey, Lt-Co, Punjab, 30th P I, on furlough, from Peshawar

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 10.

Hinde, Surg-Capt, Ms, A M S, to join to Secunderabad.

DECEMBER 12.

Gillam, Lt, Ms, R E, on leave, to England.
Barnes, Surgn-Major, Ms, A M S, on leave, to Europe.
Neilson, Capt, Bengal, H L I, on leave, to England.
Paul, Major, Bengal, D A A G, on leave, to England.
Wheatley, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Waters, Capt, Bengal, D A A G, from leave, to Lucknow.
Fawcett, Major, Bengal, 5th Lancers, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th December, 1896.

1. Orderly Officer for the week, Lieut. Penny; next for duty Lieut. Robertson.

Orderly Sergeants.

No. 1 Company.—Sergt. Pender; next for duty Corpl. Travlen.

No. 2 Company.—Sergt. Zurhorst; next for duty, Sergt. Coates.

2. There will be Gun drill at both Head-quarters on Tuesday and Thurs ay next at 8 45 p.m.

3. There will be class firing at Colaba on Tuesday and Friday morning next. Recruits are particularly requested to attend. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-40, and 7-5 a.m. and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

4. The Range Finding class will meet on Wednesday morning next, at 7 a.m. sharp, at the Bhandarwada Reservoir Grounds, Belvedere Hill, Mazagon and at the Arsenal Gate on Friday morning at 7 a.m. sharp.

5. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 19th instant on the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed by launch to Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress.—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

Every member is requested to attend.

The launch leaves the Apollo Bunder as soon after 4 as possible.

6. Corpl. G. Blackwell has been allowed to revert to gunner at his own request.

7. Leave of absence for 6 months from this date has been granted to Gunner G. Blackwell.

8. Cyclist members of the Corps attending Gun Target Practice can parade at the Corps Club at 4-15 p.m. lamps to be carried. Dress as above.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th December, 1896.

1. The Drill, &c, for the week will be as follows:—

(1) Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill.—To-day (Monday) the 14th instant at 5-15 p.m., on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters.

(2) Cathedral High School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 15th instant and Thursday the 17th instant.

(3) Byculla Scottish School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 18th instant.

(4) John Connon School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 16th instant.

(5) St. Peter's School, Mazagon.—At 4 p.m. on Tuesday the 15th instant and Friday the 18th instant.

(6) Indo British Institution.—At 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 16th instant.

(7) There will be Company Drill for "B" Company in the J. J. Hospital compound at 5 p.m. on Friday the 18th instant. All members are requested to attend.

(8) There will be Drill for "F" Company at St. Marry's College, Nesbit Road, at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 16th instant.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company:—No. 4112, Vol. H. E. King and No. 4113 Vol. L. P. O Sealy.

3. No. 3996 Vol. B. W. Wells is transferred from "C" to "F" Company from this date.

4. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters on Wednesday the 16th instant at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade at the Riding School on Tuesday the 15th instant at 7 a.m. Plain clothes. All members are requested to attend.

2. The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station on Wednesday the 16th instant at 6-45 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order, viz., khaki, white helmets and jack boots.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHEY).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

5-96—Daphtary and F—Manchand Lalbhai and another vs Chunilal Mansukh—Mansukhlal D and J—Part heard.
188-96—Mansukhlal D and J—Chunilal Mansukh and others vs Manchand Lalbhai and another—Daphtary and F.
147-93—Framjee M and M—Chandoolal Khooshaji vs Awad bin Omer Sultan Navaz Jung Bahadur—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.
279-95—Mirza H and K—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs Moosajee Adamji and others—M N Sucklatwalla and James Peace—Part heard.
50-96—Tsakurdas D and C—Rehmubhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansukhlal D and J.

Testamentary Suits.

17-95—Kasinath Mantri—Nanduba vs Gonda Khadas Jivraj Tribhowan—Chitnis M and M.
18-95—Kasinath Mantri—Nanduba vs Gonda Khadas Jivraj Tribhowan—Chitnis M and M.
21-83—Chetan Mand M—Ghellabhai Atmaram vs Nandubai—K J Mantri.
2-96—Bhaishunker and K—Shivshunker Rajshunker vs Ramshunker Utumram—R N Motabhoy.
13-95—Pestonjee R and K—Bhaishunker and K—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Haje Essa—Framjee M and M.
5-96—Nanu and H—Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Allbless and others vs Pirozbai widow Bickneli M and M.
5-96—Balkrishna V N K—Tribhowan Virchand vs Hansarji Tarachand—Mulla and Mulla.
20-95—Bhaishunker and K—Hajee Mahomed and others vs Ooker Rehamtoola—B M and M. Hall.
15-96—Payne G and S—Gansbhai vs Gopal Raghowji—Parker B and Konga.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

96-96—Payne G and S—L A Blaecheck and others vs Furdoonjee Framjee Ecmania—Wadia and Co.
591-94—M H Khan (for paper)—Latiff Hajee Aboobaker vs Hajee Adum Hajee Joonas and others—James Peace an in person.
518-94—Nanu and H—arranji Ebji vs Ramjee Ebji.
389-95—P N Pleader—Aga Goolam Hoosein bin Aga Abdool Hassam Laree vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne G and S.
84-96—Chalk W and S—Keshow Bapgee vs Gopal Arjoon and others—Crawford B and Co, and Chitnis M and M.
157-95—Tyabji D and Co—Girdharidas Ghanshamdas vs Sunwer Sukat Gowan Patel and others—Dickshit and D, and Daphtary and F.
477-95—K D Shreff—Ramjee Bhula vs Gopal Kimji and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY).

For Consent Decree.

604-95—Sorabjee and J—Sitaram Bhaisonar vs Haji Hassum Haji Abdulla Nwani—Payne G and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

566-96—Bhaishunker and K—Shanarondas Purshotumdas and others vs Gokuldas Ranchodas.
571-96—Craigie L and O—La Societe Generale Mercantile vs Ardesir Besonjee Soortee.
581-96—Mantri and J—Maruthao Tukaram and another vs Babaji Mukund Malratt.
582-96—Mantri and J—Charles Agnew Turner and others vs Somadas A richand and another.
583-96—Mantri and J—Charles Agnew Turner and others—Bhaishunker and K.
412-96—Sarji and J—anabhai Shivshunker vs Dwarkanath N thoba—M H Khan.
217-96—Chitnis M and M—Harilal Iohbaram and others—Bai Dahibai—Payne G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

289-96—Tyabji D and Co—Kesowtial Harnandrai and others vs Fakirchand Benichand and others—Wand G, and M H Khan.
355-96—Chitnis M and M—Lakhamsey Khetsup oo and others vs Versey Murjee and others—Payne G and S, and Madhowjee N.

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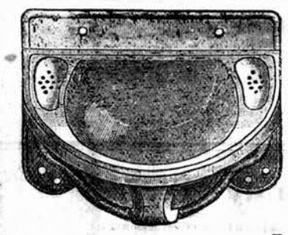

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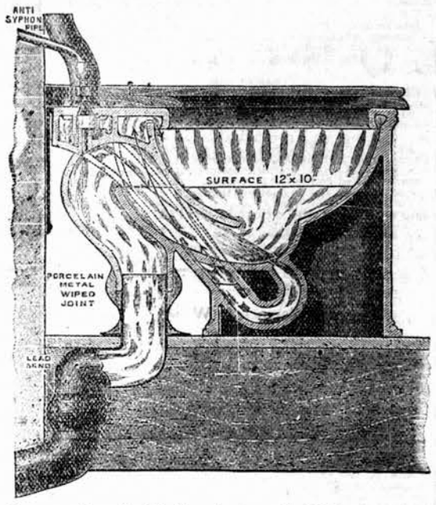

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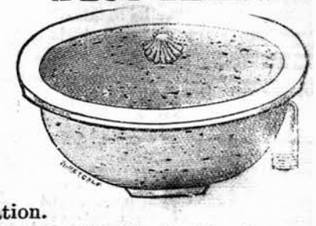

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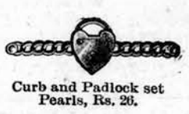

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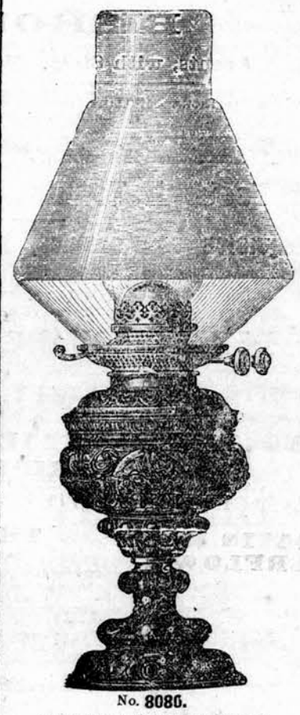

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